JUNE 12, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 63, NO. 36 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Future Of the C.C.F.

ON MONDAY organized labor became the official opposition party in the province of Ontario, and it is likely to remain so for some time—indeed until it succeeds in becoming the government. The C.C.F. in Ontario today is simply organized labor in politics. It failed completely to elect any of its candidates in rural ridings, but in urban ridings with an industrial population it achieved a series of sweeping victories—partly of course because its opponents divided their votes among Liberal and Conservative candidates. Agnes Macphail, once the representative of a typical rural riding, returns to public life—and we are glad of her return—through the efforts of the political action groups of various labor unions. A large majority of the urban seats are now held by partisans of different degrees of left wing opinion.

In these circumstances it is inevitable that the real control of the party should reside in the committee rooms of the powerful labor organizations. Nobody, we imagine, would suggest that the party's vote would have been even one per cent larger or smaller if somebody else than Mr. Jolliffe had been its leader, and that being so it is hardly likely that the union big shots feel obliged to pay much attention to him. In the public meetings of these bodies there is a good deal of sparring between the Communists and their opponents, and in its public utterances the C.C.F. as a party is definitely aligned with the opponents, and made a show of running candidates against Messrs. Salsberg and MacLeod—with what appeared to us to be singularly little enthusiasm. In the back-room meetings we suspect that the acrimony is a good deal less pronounced. The important man or group in a trade union is the man or group who can control the votes of the members; and while some unions have found it wise to get rid of their Communists the inter-union organizations find themselves able to get along with them without difficulty. In the election campaign the oratory of one sect of the anti-capitalist faith was quite indistinguishable from that of the other; Mr. Salsberg's only claim was to be a better C.C.F.-er than the other C.C.F.-ers. If organized labor wanted to get Messrs. Salsberg and MacLeod out of the legislature it would not have the slightest difficulty in doing so; there is no indication that it wants to.

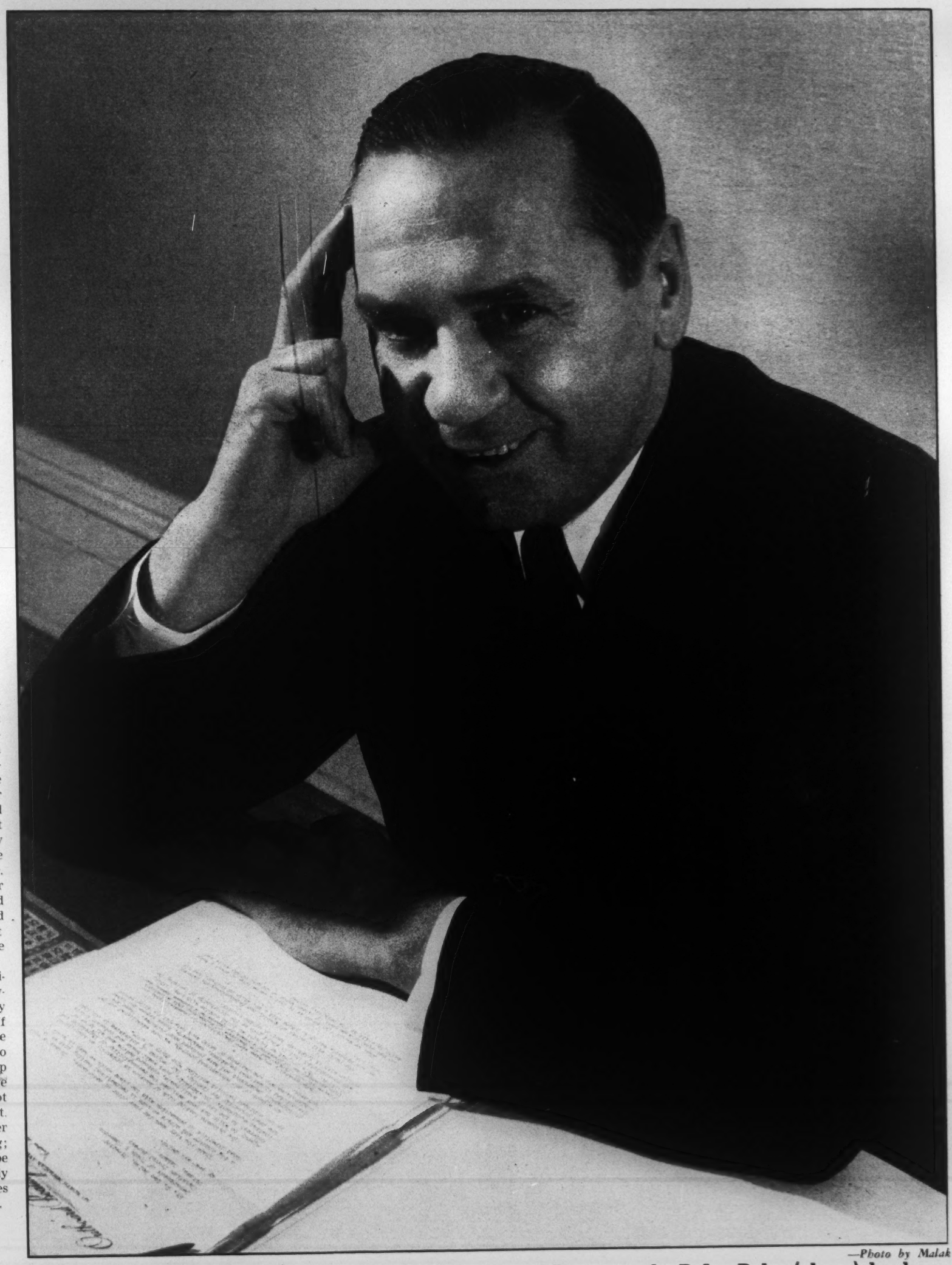
These are probably shrewd policies and attitudes for the moment. They have this drawback, that they cannot possibly get the party more than thirty seats in the legislature. If it is ever to form a government it must have substantial strength in the rural ridings. To obtain that strength it must have leadership and policies whose appeal reaches beyond the ranks of organized labor. The farmers will not vote for a dictatorship of the urban proletariat. An official opposition with no prospect of ever becoming a government is a dangerous thing; it develops a sense of frustration. We hope that the abler minds in the C.C.F. are already thinking of policies which will get them votes which the labor organizations cannot deliver.

Anti-Socialist Front

LOOKING farther afield, the question emerges, What party or grouping of parties is going to oppose the socialists? Not a single one of the 22 C.C.F. members would have been elected to the new Ontario legislature if the Liberals and Progressive Conservative voters had combined against them. Experience of this sort in Manitoba and British Columbia has led to successful anti-socialist coalitions of the two old-line parties. Will this happen in Ontario and other parts of Canada?

The same sort of problem has been faced abroad. In Australia the political groups opposed to the socialist Labor party have worked together in a rather uneasy partnership for

(Continued on Page Five)



—Photo by Malak

With Canada still short of U.S. dollars, the Dominion's Travel Bureau, under D. Leo Dolan (above), has been working hard to make the 1948 tourist inflow larger than ever, with improved travel and hotel facilities.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Better Controls for Baby Adoption	Charlotte Whitton	6
After Ontario's Vote, P.C.'s Study Federal Future	Wilfrid Eggleston	8
Lighter Side: Sexual Behavior of Potato Beetle	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Congress E.R.P. Cuts Harm International Trade	Jay Miller	11
Federal Bill Plans Labor Law for Canada	Irene Flint	34

"Birches" by Dr. K. Y. Sinclair, North Bay.

"Climax" by Dr. G. B. White, Port Colborne.

Entry in fine art section, "Spring Break-Up" by Dr. G. E. Tremble, Montreal.

Canadian Physicians Take Own Medicine, Relax Through Art

By D. B. Mahoney

"SLOW down, relax, you are living too hard". Such advice from the medical profession is given countless Canadians, victims of the accelerated tempo of our time.

Only recently has the donor of such advice begun to apply its wisdom to himself. The Canadian doctor, living an existence geared to the incessant demands of service around the clock, has turned to a search for moments of serenity. Many have found an excellent medium in the lens or the brush.

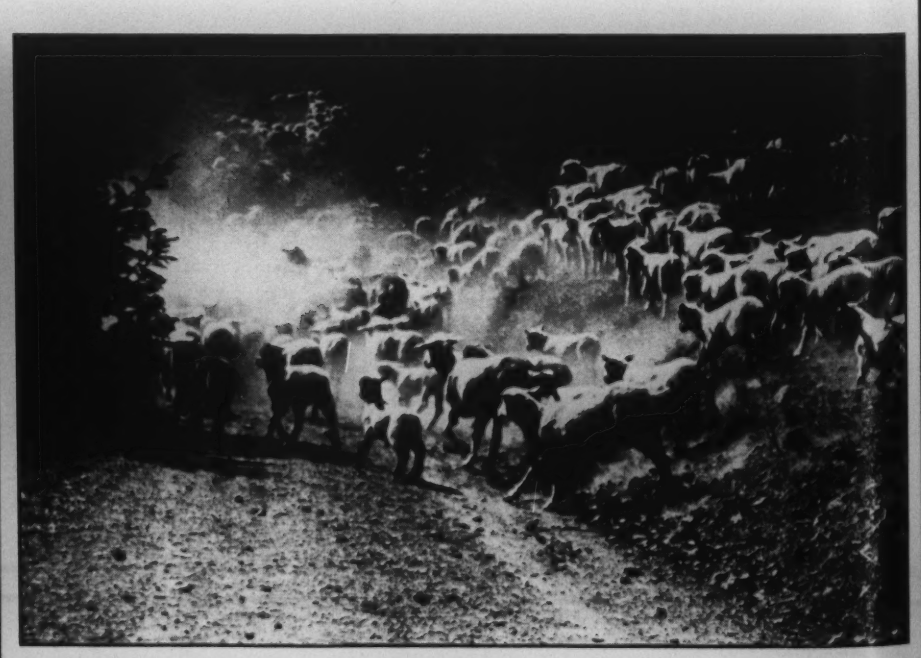
Four years ago a Montreal pharmaceutical house, Frank W. Horner Limited, offered to foster this artistic bent by sponsoring an annual showing of fine art and photography by members of the medical fraternity. Thus came into being the Canadian Physicians' Fine Art and Camera Salon to give physicians the stimulus of friendly competition.

The Royal York Hotel in Toronto plays host to the Canadian Medical Association this year from June 21 to 23. As the doctors convene from across Canada the majority will visit the salon to view works such as are reproduced here. In four years the exhibit has become a convention highlight.

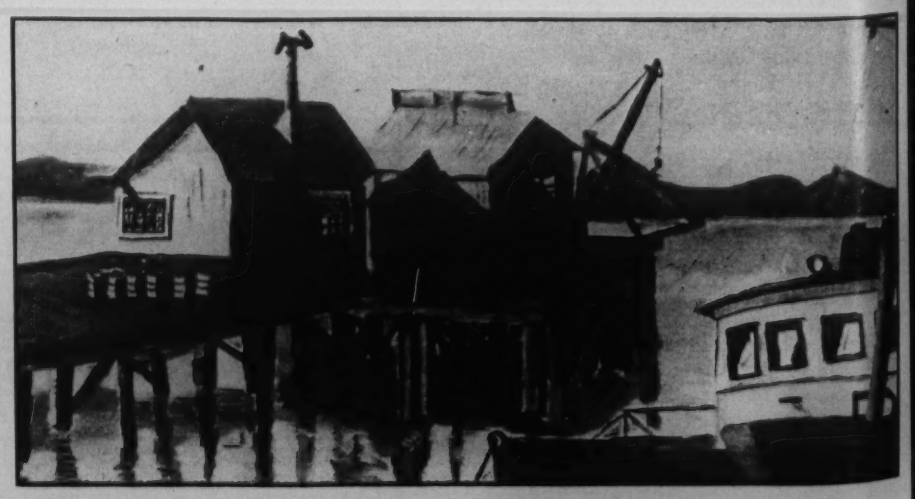
The metamorphosis from the coldly scientific plane of scalpel and stethoscope to the expressive hours with canvas or camera is governed by the dominant theme—peace, tranquillity. Pastoral scenes, landscapes, and still-life studies reflect this longing for things serene.

IN THE wastes of Newfoundland seven years ago the world lost a great medical scientist, and Canadian art a colorful painter. Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin, died in the crash of an aircraft carrying him to England. To per-

"Calling the Tune" gained Dr. L. M. Hampson of Ottawa 1st prize (monochrome) in 1947 show.



"Summer Pasture" by Dr. H. F. P. Grafton, Kamloops, (award of merit 1947).



Fine art entry by Dr. C. D. Carson, Calgary—"Prince Rupert Sunshine".

Fishing scenes are popular. This is "Fishing Fleet," by Dr. Wm. Goldman, Vancouver.

petuate his memory the salon sponsor prepared the Sir Frederick Banting Plaque. Two of these bronzes are awarded each year for outstanding work in fine art and monochrome photography.

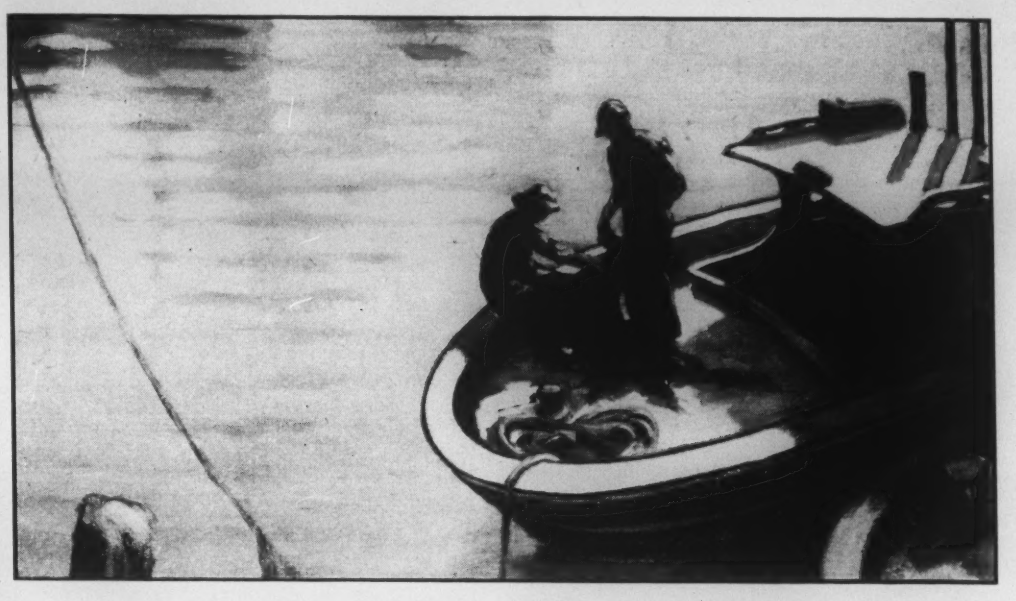
On these pages we present a few of the prizewinners of last year as well as a number of works that will be shown this month in Toronto. An excellent jury of selection composed of Harvey Agnew, M.D. F.A.C.P., Professor K. B. Jackson, B.A.Sc., and artist A. Y. Jackson, C.M.G., LL.D., will judge the exhibits.

Art in Canada had a rough passage as it struggled to emerge after the first world war. Carping critics sniped unmercifully at the first hardy fledglings who substituted enthusiasm for academic niceties.

Physicians were in the evolution from the very beginning. Even then they craved release from the cocoon of scientific exactness and sought relaxation outside the conventional routine of reading, small talk, or the occasional rubber of bridge. They created their own standards and poured originality and latent ability into a new form of expression.

THE Canadian Physicians' Fine Art and Camera Salon has brought into prominence the part played by these professional men in the accelerated art movement in Canada. It has touched off interest in related fields to the degree that a similar salon was created for the pharmacists of Ontario. The third showing of the Ontario Pharmacists' Fine Art and Camera Salon will also be judged this month, at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, by portraitist Yousuf Karsh and artist Henri Masson.

The value of these branches of art lies not in the finished product but in the relief, however temporary, gained from everyday tensions.



"A Day in Port" by Dr. Harvey Agnew, Toronto, first-prizewinner in 1947 salon.

Entry by Captain J. H. Watson, R.C.A.M.C., Halifax, entitled "Two Solitudes".

"Craft Worker" by Dr. L. M. Hampson, Ottawa.

From Halifax, Dr. Arthur L. Murphy's "Ave Maria".

Two portraits by Toronto doctors, "Girl With Auburn Hair" (left) by Dr. Anna Gelber, and Dr. Harvey Agnew's "Maizie".

Art entry, "Hoodoos at Canmore", by Calgary's Dr. R. G. Riley.

Dear Mr. Editor

Commodity Markets

I AM grateful to Professor MacFarlane for his kind comments (S.N., May 29) on my article on the International Wheat Pact. I fear, however, I must disagree with him about the criticisms he affords us of commodity exchanges. It is true, as Lord Keynes says, that commodity markets register prices which are always too high or too low. But so, I suggest, does every other pricing system, including governmental controls. Any price of any commodity at any time is always too high for consumers and too low for producers, however the price is set. Commodity exchanges register for us the world-wide fluctuations taking place in the realm of supply and demand, in the form of a price, just as the thermometer registers the temperature. If we are dissatisfied with price as influenced by the factors of supply and demand, and as registered by the mechanism of the open market, it is not the open market we should tamper with, but we should correct the influences which cause the fluctuations in supply and demand themselves.

I myself know of no questions that were asked by the Senate Committee at Washington about open commodity markets that were not completely and satisfactorily answered to any person who is familiar with the workings of commodity markets. I was in Washington and heard a great deal of the questions asked and the evidence given. It struck me that some people there attributed to speculation powers of influencing prices which speculation simply does not possess.

Eighteen Royal Commissions have investigated the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Not one ever mentioned that it was not in the interests of farmers and of society. Not one ever recommended it should be closed. Not one ever recommended any alternative method.

Winnipeg, Man. HARRY STRANGE

Save the Forests

I AM much interested in the advertising in your publication over the signature "Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada." To the best of my knowledge there is no association in the Dominion bearing this name. Much of this advertising has been innocuous. Other statements are in my opinion definitely misleading, although carefully worded so that they cannot be branded complete falsehood.

According to the May 29th advertisement, "the Industry as a whole has adopted a Forest Policy of perpetual yield." One need only open the Kennedy Royal Commission Report, published late last year, and read the Commissioner's description (with pictures) of the unbelievable waste to be found on many pulp and paper company limits, to conclude how far from realization is the quoted statement as far as Ontario is concerned. Lip service may indeed be given to such a proclamation, but with slight exception no radical change in the policy of many years has taken place, drastic as the need for it admittedly is.

Conditions are to some extent better in Quebec, the other Canadian province with a large number of pulp and paper mills, but there the policy of "Cut out and get out!" is still far too prevalent.

"Pulp and paper recognizes its forest responsibilities," to quote again from the advertisement. If such is the case, a survey of the forest situation in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada today will forcibly drive home the fact that recognizing one's responsibility and doing something about it are far from the same.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN C. W. IRWIN
Secretary, Save the Forest League, Inc.

Freeing Free Enterprise

MR. DUMONT in his letter on "Free Enterprise" (S.N., May 22) says, "All cooperating up to the present, even between non-competing industries has been of the type leading to cartels and combines, with a resulting restriction on the freedom of enterprise rather than an extension of it," and again, "The private enterprise system as it exists today favors the large corporation and the monopoly thus putting a brake on competition."

Mr. Dumont seems to be unable to distinguish between cooperation in service and cooperation for exploitation. He is like a physician who refuses to distinguish between the human body and the diseases that prey upon it. But the system of free enterprise is not calculated for exploitation, based as it is on the division of employments and exchange of products and services. It is in its nature a system of service. In the absence of restrictions on production and trade the whole industrial world is a system of natural cooperation. Free enterprise means freedom to serve; it very definitely does not mean freedom to exploit.

If the system of free enterprise be freed from the restrictions that stupidity and greed have imposed upon it, there will be the greatest possible measure of competition. But it will be competition in the giving of service only, which is beneficial to all. Where free enterprise is obstructed by monopolies, competition consists, largely, in a struggle to obtain the largest share of an inadequate volume of effective demand. In such a struggle the unscrupulous sometimes have an advantage.

Vancouver, B.C. DAVID PEDDIE

THE EXPORTED BABY

OH, WHERE did you come from, baby of mine?
"From over the forty-ninth parallel line."

And why are there tears in your eyes, if you please?
"They don't want me, but they want D.P.'s."

But how did you get through the customs, pray?
"Ma had a lawyer that knew the way."

And what is your name, and who is your pa?
"I haven't the faintest; you'd better ask Ma."

So they sent you to us! Do you think it strange?
"Not at all. It's a question of foreign exchange."

What makes you so rosy from head to toe?
"I blush for my land, if you want to know."

J.E.P.

—Photo by Randolph Macdonald

Canadian violinist Harry Adaskin has played in movie orchestras, theatre orchestras, symphony orchestras and chamber groups of all sizes. But for the past two seasons New York audiences and critics have warmly praised him for two concert appearances there with his talented pianist-wife, Frances Marr. This month, at the end of another University year, Harry Adaskin could view with pride administrative as well as artistic achievements in the University of British Columbia's new Department of Music. He has been its director since 1946.

U.N. and Partition

WILLSON WOODSIDE'S article entitled "Confusion over the State of Israel" (S.N., May 29) is enough to drive to despair even the most ardent believer in the United Nations.

The U.N. investigators, he says, did not agree on Partition; the majority "favored it", but a minority "stood firmly against it". Actually the figures were 33 to 13, and it is not provided in the U.N. Charter that a resolution to be effective must be unanimous. Freedom from this disabling requirement was loudly boasted as a merit of the Charter over the old Covenant. The insinuation in the word "favored" as contrasted with "stood firmly", that the majority were irresolute but the minority determined, has no evidence; it is just a *façon de parler* of Mr. Woodside's. Nor does the U.N. Charter anywhere provide that a decision constitutionally made may be discredited by the circulation of a guess that "intensive lobbying" was used to secure it. All dissentient minorities are given to reproach the majority so, but they thus impress only those who wish to be impressed.

Mr. Woodside is strong on the difference between a "decision" and a "recommendation". The different Powers in U.N. can indeed, legally, like the different Powers in the League, refuse to join in carrying out what a majority (however "decisive", if that word does not here again offend our critic's ears) declare to be just and proper in a dispute. Such recalcitrance is the tried and proved method, since 1919, of making Collective Security fail. With a subtle vigor like that of Sir John Simon seventeen years ago (proving the League to be impotent against Japanese aggression in China), or like that of Lord Halifax five years later (showing that the League could not legally lift a finger to stop Mussolini from burning Ethiopians to death) Mr. Woodside clears U.N. of all responsibility now in Palestine. True, Chapter VII of the Charter prescribes what shall be done in the event of "war, threat of war or act of aggression", and it did not limit this to a dispute between two States each recognized as sovereign. But for this critic no action is now needful, because there is not a universally acknowledged "State of Israel" on which attack is being committed. At times he seems not to be sure that there is even "war, threat of war or act of aggression", though to plain people reading the bulletins this does not admit of doubt.

To the reader of Mr. Woodside's article it must be clear that the same old evasions, the same search after a pretext for postponement, the same exploiting of ambiguities, as disgraced the League Powers at Geneva, are characteristic of the U.N. manoeuvering at Lake Success. Previous exponents of such strategy can be named at once. This article recalled to me the quaint conjecture of Sir Thomas Browne, that there is such a thing as transmigration of ideas, the ideas of a period we thought long past becoming incarnate again in minds "like those that first begat them." Truly unless we get away from the attorney habit on issues far beyond attorneyism, U.N. will soon follow the League to a dishonored grave. "Behold the feet of them that buried thy predecessor are at the door".

Halifax, N.S. H. L. STEWART

Sir John's Book

RE N. L. BURNETTE'S letter (S.N., May 29), John Murray published Sir Francis Bond Head's narrative in 1839 and sent a copy to Mr. J. Griffin, who forwarded it as requested to Sir John Franklin, then Lieut.-Gov. of Tasmania. The latter returned to London early in 1844, along with his library. In 1845 he left on his fatal expedition to the Arctic.

Lady Franklin spent all her private funds in sending auxiliary vessels to search for Sir John. No doubt she sold his extensive library. The book in question seems to have been sold to Robert Baldwin by a Toronto bookseller. The evidence proves it was not a new book when Baldwin secured it.

Robert Baldwin was born in York in 1804, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He was not elected by his constituency until 1830. It is unlikely that Sir John met him during his short stay in York in April 1825.

Penetanguishene, Ont. W. R. WILLIAMS

Point of View

I NOTICE that Miss Selmer's article on "How to Be an Immigrant" was published under the sub-caption Point of View (S.N., May 22). I fear that Miss Selmer must have settled in Toronto to have such a highly exaggerated point of view of Canada. Having lived in England for seventeen years, I feel the bit about sharing bathrooms somewhat glasshouse-ish. Also, far too much has already been written about our lack of humor. With only twenty-four hours in a day, the average Canadian housewife works miracles. Without a sense of humor surely she would perish from the earth.

Victoria, B.C. M. BUTLER

Passing Show

CANADIAN Eskimos are being "killed with kindness" and should be treated like ordinary Canadians, says a professor of zoology. That's right; make 'em pay an income tax.

•

It is rumored that Henry Wallace will not run, which presumably means that he has discovered a way of making more trouble by not running.

•

The people who make spectacles seem to have been making rather a spectacle of themselves.

•

About a million Canadians have read Kinsey, and when his book is banned any one of them will be glad to tell you what's in it.

•

Last week was a tough week for Canadians—floods, fires and election campaigns.

•

It may be a New-found-land, but it has trouble getting a new-found destiny.

•

A gentleman named Love has demanded that night parking in Toronto parks be banned. It is Love that makes the cars go round.

•

After all, an International Trade Fair can be a complete success only if we have international fair trade.

•

Occupants of Toronto emergency shelters complain that "although the city pays caretakers at union rates to keep the washrooms clean, they are not." There is no union rate for keeping washrooms clean, there is only a union rate for being a washroom cleaner.

•

Barbara Ann Scott has received invitations to the national conventions this summer of both the Republican and Democratic parties in the U.S.A. Nothing has yet been heard from our National Liberal party.

•

Two Progressive-Conservative M.P.'s want to ban the Kinsey Report. Ostriches, too, prefer not to look at unpleasant facts.

•

An economist says that teachers' salaries in Quebec are sufficient for a family of five. He must be one of those rare economists who believe in economy.

•

Mr. Churchill's latest title is Honorary Academician Extraordinary. The first two words do not strike us as exceptionally happy, but the last is perfect. Why not make him just the Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, P.C., M.P., LL.D., Extraordinary?

•

Among the differences between this country and Germany is that here VON stands for a nurse and there it stands for a Stuelpnagel.

•

Lucy says that so much was said against Ottawa in the recent Newfoundland plebiscite campaign that she feels as if the island were a Canadian province already.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD

M. R. SUTTON ..... *Publisher*
B. K. SANDWELL ..... *Editor-in-Chief*
WYNNE PLUMPTRE ..... *Associate Editor*
P. M. RICHARDS ..... *Managing Editor*

JOHN H. YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor*; WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor*; WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor*; JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor*; BERNICE M. COFFEY, *Women's Editor*; HERBERT McMANUS, *Book and Travel Editor*; MARY LOWREY ROSS, *Film Editor*; PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Picture Editor*; PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor*; PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent*; RODNEY Y. GREY, *Asst. Financial Editor*; JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor*; GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor*; JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent*; HAZEL G. WATSON, *Editorial Secretary*; C. N. FOY, *Advertising Manager*.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER ..... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 63, No. 36 Whole No. 2877

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

thirty years, and as a result any forecast of their policies has been cloudy and uncertain. The situation is much more clear in Britain where, thirty years ago, the Liberal party went into a decline and the Conservatives quickly emerged as the real opposition to Labor. The British development is much more satisfactory; there the Conservative voter votes *for* a strong, well organized party, and not merely *against* the socialists.

The Ontario election throws no light whatever on how the anti-socialist front is going to develop here; it only emphasizes that the development is rather nearer than many people thought. The Liberals, with strength all across the country, still have the best chance to come out on top; they actually polled more votes in Ontario than the C.C.F. although they only got about half as many seats. But they will not get the Ontario legislature back until they provide much better provincial leadership. The same is true in Quebec. Thus the matter of Liberal leadership in the two central provinces emerges as a matter of the highest national importance.

Mr. Drew and Ottawa

ONE of the most important results of the Ontario election is the damage it has done to Mr. Drew's chances, which had been rapidly improving, of becoming national leader of the P.C.'s. He lost his own riding; while unimportant from the provincial point of view, this does some damage to his personal prestige. More important, the election which he called for no purpose than to consolidate his hold on the province was not nearly as successful from this point of view as it might have been; his reputation as a political strategist is damaged.

Optical Combine?

THE Combines Commissioner, Mr. Fred McGregor, has reported another alleged combine, this time in the optical trade. The government should take the question to the courts without delay.

As we have said more than once, one of the chief charges of the C.C.F. against capitalism is that it is honeycombed with combines and monopolies which hold up prices and make extortionate profits. This is a charge that cannot be brushed aside lightly. Our private enterprise system can be justified only if there is a reasonable amount of competition that will keep prices down and efficiency up.

Our Canadian system of dealing with this problem (a system that the British seem to be copying at least in part) is as follows. First, the Commissioner looks into any industry where people seem to be getting together in ways that hurt the public. If he is convinced that the public is really being hurt, he makes a report to the Minister of Justice and it is published. But, of course, he does not have the last word; the question whether the group has in fact been acting contrary to our Combines Act, and what penalties should be imposed, can only be settled in the courts.

It is this final test that should now be applied to the optical trade. Now that the Commissioner's report has been published they will be under some suspicion unless and until they are judged innocent.

Shakespeare and You

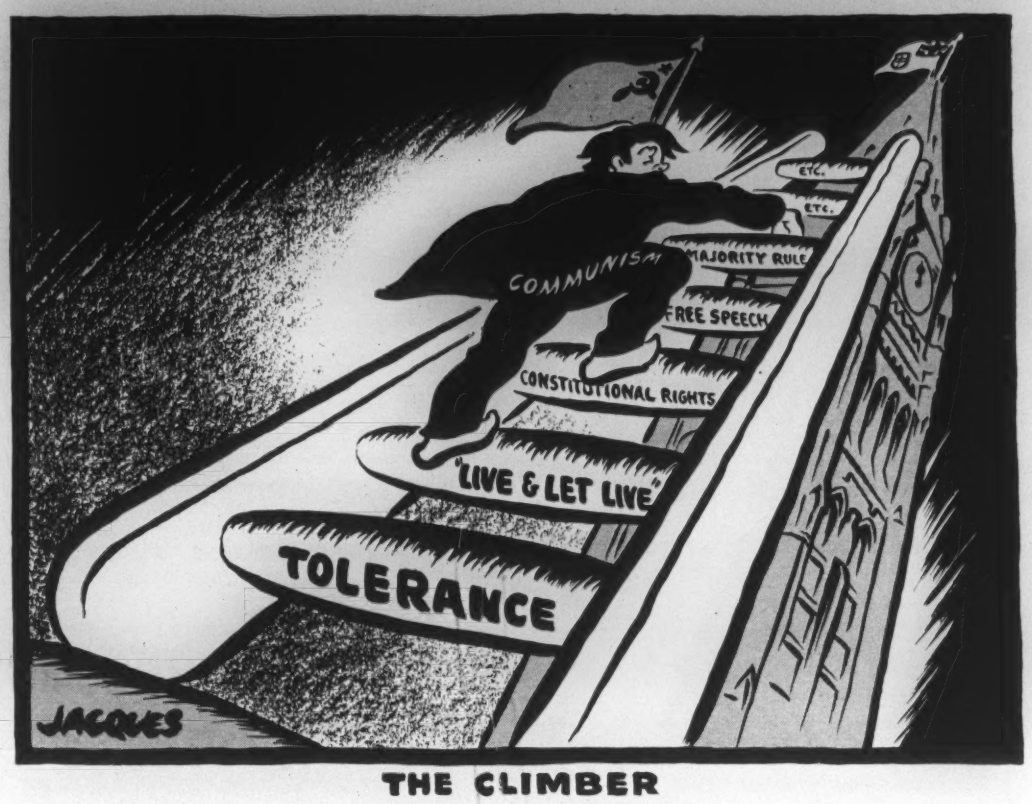
IN your youth you were probably quite a Shakespeare scholar: you "did" Henry V for Junior Matric. and Macbeth and As You Like It for Honor Matric. and in the latter year you even went to see Martin Harvey play Macbeth at your local theatre—or should we say to see Miss de Sylva play Lady Macbeth? Since then you have not had as much time to read Shakespeare as you would have liked and somehow when you did try to read one of the plays, even one you had done at school, you found it heavy going.

Sometimes you wished that you could get just the right Shakespeare book; then you would read quite a bit more. This book would have in it all the important and famous plays, and perhaps the sonnets, and would not bother with the rest. At the bottom of each page it would explain the unusual words that turned up there: when the First Witch opens up with "Thrice the brinded cat hath mewed" it is good to be reassured that "brinded" only means "brindled" and not something much more subtle.

But as well as the chief plays, along with helpful hints, you would like to be reminded what sort of a man Shakespeare was, and how he earned his living in London in the days of Good Queen Bess, and what Merrie England was really like then, and why, when he died, he only left his wife the "second best bed". It would be useful to have some pictures, and along with these some descriptions of how the people in his day thought everything was made of earth, air, fire and water, and whether the earth went around the sun or vice versa, and whether they really believed in witches, and what the wedding guests did to the bride and bridegroom when they finally put them to bed. Finally, it would help to have a brief history of the Wars of the Roses—just a thumbnail sketch—and most useful of all, a Family Tree of the Yorks and the Lancasters and the Tudors showing just where Henry V and all the others fitted in and who was m. to whom and who was b. as a result.

Finally, while the book would have to be fat if you were going to get all these things, it should be printed clearly or you would not read it and on featherweight paper or you could not hold it.

Well, now you can get the very book. It is called "Shakespeare: 23 Plays and the Sonnets". It is published in Canada by McLeod and will cost you $9.50. Don't be put off by the fact that the editor, who has done all the work and written all the notes and explanations is a Canadian—Professor G. B. Harrison of Queen's University. He happens to be one of the most outstanding Shakespearean scholars in the world, and a person of rare imagination and taste into the bargain.



THE CLIMBER

On the Bargain Counter

SO MANY queer things are said here and abroad, about the "natural" level of the Canadian dollar, and the need for immediate devaluation to 90 cents, that it was refreshing to pick up last week's *Barron's*, which is generally regarded as one of the most steady and thoughtful of the business and financial papers in the United States.

People who want to write down our dollar say it would do two things: it would help to balance our trade with the U.S.A. and it would revive the flow of U.S. investment in this country. On the question of trade, *Barron's* has little to add to what has been said in these columns many times: additional exports to the United States from this country do not depend on offering our goods cheaper there (which would result from a lowering of our dollar), but on taking off our own export bans on cattle and grains and, over a longer period, from persuading the U.S. government to allow our goods freer entry past their tariff wall.

As for the flow of U.S. investment into this country, *Barron's* points out that any country can sell its assets, or pledge its assets, to another if it makes the assets themselves or the pledges that cover them cheap enough. This cheapening would result from writing down our dollar. But *Barron's* doubts that the Canadian authorities would be wise to "put Canada on the bargain counter in order to invite American investment money to come in at its own price."

It seems, from this week's article on page 35 by our London Correspondent, Mr. John L. Marston, that the British are also hesitant to put themselves on the American bargain counter.

Fire and Flood

AS far as we can gather, the floods this year are the worst in our history, and as we go to press one of our worst forest fires is blazing in central Canada. Fire and flood are things that we can largely, although not entirely, prevent. In this one year, the losses from these two causes add up to more than has been spent on prevention in many years past.

It is astonishing to look back at the nineteen-thirties and recall that during those years we did not know what to do with ourselves; unemployment was everywhere, but every job seemed too costly or too risky for governments or businessmen to undertake. Never again! In a country like Canada there is always lots to do.

The Party Men

WELL, the House of Commons has done it at last. It has officially admitted that every grown-up (more or less) boy or gal who gets into its membership alive is either a little Liberal or else a Progressive Conservative, unless of course he or she is a member of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, or of the Bloc Populaire, or a Social Crediter or an Independent with or without a party to be independent of. There is only one exception: Mr. Gaspard Fauteux is the Speaker, far above all party affiliation or sympathy, neither Grit nor Tory, neither Rouge nor Bleu, neither fish, fowl nor what have you,—alone, alone, all all alone, alone on a wide, wide sea of partisanship, and caring naught for these things.

In other words Hansard has published a list of the members of the House of Commons with the correct (we hope) party label attached to each name. There will be trouble about some of them. We have heard Mr. George Black proclaim time and again that he is not a Progressive Conservative but just a Conservative, sole survivor of the age of Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Arthur Meighen. But Hansard calls him a P.C. There is only one Independent Conservative, Mr. Héon, one Independent Liberal, Mr. Pouliot, and one Independent C.C.F., Mr. Herridge. There are four Independents, so independent that they do not state what they are independent of—Messrs. Dorion, Gagnon, J. L. Gibson and Lacombe. The rest are party men and presumably do not care who knows it.

All the same we are a little nervous about this innovation in our parliamentary procedure. It is all right for us common citizens; we have long suspected that Tommy Church was at least a Conservative, and probably, even if without enthusiasm, a Progressive one, and we have Mr. King's word for it on several occasions that he is a Liberal. But the Governor General is not supposed to know anything about these shades of opinion. All he knows is that Mr. King can get enough support in the present House to be able to put his legislation through; it is none of his business whether that support comes from Liberals or Progressives who are not also Conservatives, or even Labor-Progressives if there were any, and there was one once. We believe in the party system, but we also believe in not making it too cut-and-dried. And the best way of keeping it from becoming cut-and-dried is to pretend officially that it does not exist.

Deporting Communists

IN Washington Attorney General Tom Clark wants Congress to pass a law allowing him to jail Communists who are ordered back to their own countries but who do not go because these countries will not give them visas. This would indeed seem harsh were it not for the fact that the countries concerned are Soviet Russia and its satellites.

So far the only Communists Ottawa has tried to deport have belonged in the United States but sooner or later one will turn up who belongs behind the Iron Curtain. What will happen then? It would be intolerable if Russia could keep an agent at large in this country by the simple device of refusing to take him back.

Not Sitting Down

THIS journal has always been in favor of a reasonable amount of deference to international authority. We were for the League of Nations. We were opposed to the Canadian policy of whittling down the commitments of its members. We are for the United Nations, and we are glad to find that Canada has not yet started in on any whittling process about the Charter. (That of course may be because nobody has yet started enforcing any of its obligations.) But we must say that there are some matters in which we feel that Canada should be allowed to govern herself, and we are getting a bit fed up with the orders which Canadian sportsmen and sportswomen are receiving from international authorities for whom we have only the most limited respect. We did not like it when somebody speaking in the megaphone voice of a World Authority on skating whisked Barbara Ann Scott's automobile away from her just as her twinkling but for the moment skateless feet were stepping lightly into it. And we are even more peeved at the latest international order about canoeing.

The Canadian Canoe Association, we learn, has tamely and without protest bowed to the dictum of the authorities of the Olympic Games (what did the Greeks know about canoeing?) that all canoeists are to use "a sitting position". Canoeing is a Canadian invention; the canoe was created by the earliest of all Canadians, the autochthonous Red Indians who never saw India. The canoe itself is known almost everywhere in the world, outside of Canada, as the Canadian Canoe. Canadians know more about canoeing than any Olympian can ever know; and Canadians do not practise canoeing in "a sitting posture"; they kneel.

Stand up, ye Canadian canoeists (but not, for heaven's sake, in your canoes!), and assert yourselves as the true guardians of the noblest of water sports. Surely we cannot take this sitting down!

A CRITIC'S CREDO

A PINCH of salt is a gladsome thing
From soup to nuts inclusive.
But a bit too much has a hateful sting
Indubitably intrusive.

A dissonance in a flock of chords
Has a stimulating charm.
Like a commoner in the House of Lords,
Or a city man on a farm.

But ninety per cent of dissonance
Makes music a weary noise.
And this I say with a hard, straight glance
At most of the Modern boys.

The principle holds in every Art
Of fiddle, or brush, or style;
When seasoning is the major part
The dish is not worth while.

J.E.M.

Better Adoption Controls Needed When Babies Cross Borders

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

For over a quarter century now Dr. Charlotte Whitton's name has been associated in Canada, and beyond its boundaries, with the development of welfare services generally and of legislation and provisions bearing particularly upon child protection, unmarried parenthood and adoption. It is nearly 30 years since she was entrusted, by the then Attorney-General of Ontario, with the drafting and submission of proposals for that province's Children of Unmarried Parents' Act and Adoption Act, the latter statute preceding any such measure in the United Kingdom by five years.

In these decades, Dr. Whitton has stubbornly fought the practice of placing children outside the jurisdiction of their enforceable legal protection and sought the assurance of safeguards for the transport or export of children in those few exceptional circumstances where it may be justified.

Dr. Whitton here discusses some of the problems involved and some of the procedures utilized in this type of placement. The question is one in which Canadians cannot escape their responsibilities.

ADOPTION has become a peculiarly prevalent feature of social life in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and, to some extent, in Central America. Adoptions in the U.S.A. exceed 50,000 a year, in the United Kingdom 17,000, and in Canada run between 3,500 and 4,000 annually. Though bearing the imprimatur of quite old civilizations, adoption is of comparatively recent emergence in British practice and less than a century old in New York, the first state of the Republic to enact such provisions in 1850-1. Though a form of indenture and of transfer of guardianship had been known and practised in the United Kingdom and in several of the Canadian provinces, absolute adoption in modern social practice in the Dominion originated with the Ontario Adoption Act (C. 51) of 1921, and was not covered in Great Britain until 1926.

Adoption responds to the law of supply and demand, as urban living and rising economic levels with their apparently inevitable accompaniment of falling birth rates become characteristic of modern industrial society. Adoption calls for a steady supply of children, preferably very young infants, from somewhere. It is essentially a form of home finding and child placing, which should be highly specialized and exacting in skills and technique.

Any placing of children in homes or care, other than of their own parents, obviously begins with the actual separation of the child from the parent. That parent-child relationship is the one into which the child has been born and, in the laws of all our provinces, the fact of birth fixes also the responsible guardianship of the child—equally with both parents in most of the provinces; in certain of the provinces, if born in legal wedlock, with the father only, and, in a majority of the provinces, with the mother alone, should the child be of illegitimate birth.

Obligations

Guardianship carries certain enforceable obligations in the child's need of care, maintenance, and protection, these being common under the Criminal Code but varying in degree and nature in the safeguards afforded in the different provinces. If the child's guardianship appears to be impaired to the point of danger for the child or the community, or both, then effective child protection provisions should come spontaneously into play. These mechanisms should be so designed as to strengthen and restore parental guardianship through good case work or, failing that, to terminate it, by due legal and court action, and to create a new and effective guardianship about the child.

Part of the process of such case work may involve the removal of the child temporarily from parental to other care. Only as a last resource, with no other feasible procedure open, should a child be permanently severed from its natural parental guardianship.

Whatever the circumstances of the child being taken into other than parental care, it is essential to good child placing to know and understand that child and his or her exact needs, and whether they can best be met at once by care in a group or in a family home. If the latter be indicated just as adequate knowledge is needed of what each individual home has to offer and of the child's individual needs, if good "matching" is to be done.

Not until then does one of the most exacting stages of the whole process begin—supervision. This is not just "detection" and "inspection" but skilful counselling and cooperation between foster parent and social worker to make the transplanting of a tiny human life a success. This may mean trying out more than one home for some children; in some cases it may take months, even years, before a mutually workable placement is assured.

Special Safeguards

Thus, all home finding and child placing involves heavy and delicately adjusted responsibilities, and the placement of a child, at any time or on any arrangement, outside the jurisdiction in which it has legal claims to protection, guardianship and maintenance, calls for special assurance and safeguards. But over and above what is ordinarily required, placement for adoption assumes added significance, for adoption is different from any other form of placement since it requires utter and complete severance of the child's natural parental guardianship and is permanent, involving enforceable legal obligations for the new foster or adopting parents.

Placement for adoption therefore assumes so many very difficult aspects, if it is to be safely effected, that there is grave questioning and reservation, over many areas of social practice, as to whether the procedure should be favored at all, out of jurisdiction of the child's enforceable claims. It is probably the consensus of social work thought that, as a general practice, "extra-jurisdictional" placement for adoption should not be encouraged but that provision should exist for dealing with specific cases or special circumstances such as, for instance, the movement of children to relatives in other areas and planned placement of refugee or displaced children.

These considerations, and team work among officials of different jurisdiction, are especially needed in a federal state such as ours where child protection and care fall within provincial jurisdiction, emigration under Dominion control. Home finding and child placing services, including adoption, therefore operate and vary within the different provinces, in six of which both legislative and administrative procedures and personnel are of high standard, but in three of which either legal or administrative provisions, or both, fail to conform to what are rated as sound and generally accepted practice in this important field.

Unfortunately, neither fully adequate controls and procedures nor special extenuating circumstances have characterized much of the movement of Canadian-born infants, adopted here for transport into the United States to or by U.S.A. residents, or in transit to other countries. Good home finding and child placing practice have also been ignored in the non-cooperative placement of babies, adopted in certain of our provinces, to parents, resident in other provinces.

The extent of the latter practice is unknown other than, of course, where reciprocal cooperative placements are arranged between and among cooperating provinces of good standard.

Baby Export to U.S.

A fair estimate can be made, however, of the export of adopted babies into the U.S., insofar as the movement follows legal passport procedures, but little or no assessment can be made of the illicit transport of which instances recurrently crop up in the knowledge of Canadian or United States child protection agencies.

Statistics given to the Standing Committee on External Affairs of the House of Commons on June 13, 1947, set at "3 per week" "infants who are going over without their parents for adoption in the United States".

Canadian-born children involved in this "export-adoption" are moved out of Canada under one of four or five procedures, some conforming to the strict letter, if not the spirit, of the law, and the others, illegal. To enter the United States—and many foreign countries—a child requires a passport, but it is not required, under Canadian practice, that this passport be issued only to parents or guardians who are British subjects nor does the U.S. require that the child, once possessing a passport, must travel with its own parents or guardians; an "escort" is acceptable.

To dispose first of the irregular traffic, it may be described as moving surreptitiously, the child's parent, guardian, or a person passing for such, either "bootlegging" the child across the boundary or, more probably, presenting a passport for the child, granted on a temporary visa. The child is then passed on to a middleman or the "importing" parent or guardian for placement. This type of export is hard to detect and apprehend for no one associated therewith is "in the open" and only as cases turn up in tragedy or some subsequent setting, such as application for admission to a clinic, school, etc., does the absence or production of a birth or adoption certificate lead on to a trail of discovery.

It May Appear Legal

Under the second procedure, which may appear legal but tends to irregularity, the mother of the child, if born out of wedlock, or the legal guardian may apply for a passport for the child to go to the United States and then deposit this passport with the person arranging the adoption of the child. Sometimes the latter is a professional man or woman definitely "in the business". The passport is then transferred with the adoption order to the adopting parents or escort who will take the child out of Canada. Obviously this procedure might be quite bona fide. Where it is not it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction because practically all considerations exchanged can be classified as "fees" or "service charges".

The volume of 150 to 175 babies, known to the official records as exported annually, are nearly all adopted and transported in the very early months of infancy with practically none over two years of age. This movement flows almost entirely from three provinces, in two through privately incorporated child welfare agencies and in the third as part of the program of the provincial government's own child welfare division.

In the East, these children go largely to the New England states, to New York, to Florida and as far west as Michigan; in the West about half go to California, a large proportion to Utah, Montana, the state of Washington and Alaska, with several scattered over a score of other states and into Latin America.

Ingenious procedures have been devised within the law to facilitate such adoption-export, though many aspects of it seem to raise serious question as to the validity of some of the surrenders, and certainly of the adoption, under the statutes of our provinces and those of some of the states. Moreover, there is grave question of the regularity of a guardian applying for a passport for an infant as such when the child has just previously passed out of that guardianship by adoption.

As far as can be ascertained, the U.S. applicant for a child contacts the agency or government official in one of these three provinces, or perhaps a United States consul there, by letter or may make an exploratory visit, as a tourist or on other business. Details are taken from the applicant as to the "type" of child desired and, through the consular service, the usual routine recommendations are obtained from three references, one generally a "minister of religion" and one a "business man". There is apparently no stipulation, in statute or practice, either in these provinces or in the U.S. immigration service, that one of these references must come from an authorized child placing agency as to the home on the one hand, or the child on the other, and their probable happy "matching".

The Machinery

As the requirements of the applicant are ascertained, the latter may await the birth of a child, presumed to be up to order, or agree upon a child "on hand". The applicant indicates whether he, she, or they, (adopting father, mother or parents) will come up and get the child—(or children, for "twins" or dual placements are popular)—or whether the child is to be sent to them with an escort, whose expenses as well as

Boxer Braves Smoke and Flames to Rescue Child

WINS DOW AWARD

ARMAND SAVOIE

OF MACKAYVILLE, QUE.,

risks life to rescue 3-year-old from burning home

The fire had started between the walls of the two-storey house in Mackayville, a few miles from Montreal. The flames were already spreading rapidly by the time Mrs. Prince had succeeded in getting four of her children to safety. Five of the others were at school — but 3-year-old Gisele was trapped upstairs.

DASHES INTO BUILDING

Running into the house the instant he heard of the child's plight, Armand Savoie climbed up the stairs through the heavy, hot smoke to the bedroom. The little girl had hidden herself in terror behind a bureau . . . and Savoie had to crawl underneath the bed, which was blazing, and then grab the youngster from behind the smouldering furniture. The smoke had become almost impossible to bear . . . and both Savoie and the child were choking by the time they got downstairs and outside. The boxer quickly applied artificial respiration . . . but, in spite of his and the hospital's efforts later, little Gisele died the next day.

The gallant 18-year-old boxer, a member of Griffintown Club, who has just won the Quebec Golden Gloves finals in his weight class, and an Olympic candidate, deserves great praise for his heroic and unselfish action. We are proud to pay tribute to Armand Savoie of Mackayville, Que., through the presentation of The Dow Award.

Hearing that 3-year-old Gisele Prince was trapped in a second-floor bedroom, the young boxer dashed into the burning house and climbed the stairs through dense, hot smoke.

Armand Savoie, after crawling under a blazing bed, managed to grasp the terrified child and carry her, choking and almost suffocated, outside.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The DOW AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

that of the child will be forwarded by said applicant. In this latter case obviously the adopting parents authorize free choice of the child by the official in Canada and send a power of attorney, often open, to someone to act fully for them in all matters pertaining to the adoption. In such cases, the same official would look after all matters affecting the adoption, arrange for a medical examination or certificate for the child, and a mental examination if this is thought necessary. There seems no evidence that any comparable reports are required re the applicants themselves.

Exception Becomes Rule

Adoption legislation usually permits a waiver of the probationary period of one or two years' residence of a child and adopting parents together (before adoption becomes absolute), upon declaration by the public welfare authority to the court that the home and adopting parents are known and that this period may be dispensed with. Clearly, in these across-boundary adoptions, this exceptional provision becomes the rule and is utilized to put through an immediate adoption directly to the applicant, or the proxy acting for him or her or them, and even in respect to a child whom the applicant has never seen. This is hazardous since adoption is absolute and carries all parental rights, including inheritance, intestate succession, etc. and complete assumption of guardianship rights.

Immediately the adoption is granted, application is made to the Dominion authorities at Ottawa for a passport naming the child as the child of the adopting parents and, upon the grant of the passport—a matter of a week to ten days—the American consul grants a visa for entry to the U.S., having satisfied himself prior thereto (and rarely through the state welfare authorities as to the social elements in the placement, but through other channels, generally the references and a bank) that the "not likely to become a public charge" clauses of the U.S.A. Immigration are met. The child then proceeds under parental or escort aegis to the United States, whose regulations do not require a child to be brought in by its own parents or even legal guardians. Each of these children is thus irrevocably adopted under a Canadian statute before entry but is precluded for at least two years from United States citizenship, which is then or at any later date available only upon formal application of the parents or child after majority. In some states these very conditions of entry and placement, contrary to the state's adoption provisions, preclude recognition of the adoption or application of the adopting parents for naturalization and the child may remain "stateless" until majority and his or her own formal application for citizenship.

Retain Our Children

There would seem to be few extenuating circumstances for the encouragement of much of the export movement which has taken place and no justification for the disregard of fundamental procedures in home finding and child placing which has undoubtedly characterized most of it. Canada is a young nation of great extent, vital geographical significance and small population. She is bound to the United States in a peculiarly close association, surpassed only by her ties with the British sovereignty of which she is part. On the ground of her need of population, she should feel herself obligated to retain all children of good heritage; on the ground of good neighborliness she should refrain from the placement elsewhere of those whose normal development might be doubtful. For those children whose individual placement seems indicated, special procedures should be developed, observed and enforced.

These provisions should begin within our own Canadian provinces in interprovincial agreement as to minimum statutory and administrative safeguards over the entire procedure bearing on adoption, from the surrender and placing of the child to the issuance of the final absolute decree. Any measures should safeguard the right of the subject to free access to the courts, but should require due notice, inquiry and report to the court from the competent welfare authority prior to the granting of any adoption, and should further assure that no parental guardianship should be terminated or no new guardianship created except by legal process in a duly constituted court of record. The actual adoption proceedings should be held in the jurisdiction in which the adopting parents reside, for it is there that the adopted child's supervision and protection can be assured.

Provision should be made for dealing with exceptions but these should be controlled and subject to procedures under which children, placed out of jurisdiction, would be transferred under the direction of the statutory authority in their place of residence to the corresponding authority in their place of destination, and actually placed and supervised by the latter, under agreement. This is what the Ontario Adoption Act requires, since it utterly prohibits the adoption of a child not resident in Ontario, or to adopting parents not resident in the province.

Most adoption measures provide that over a specified age (usually 12 to 14 years) the child is competent to consent to his own adoption. At the federal level, the Department of External Affairs might well decline to grant a separate passport to any child below this age, requiring that child to travel on the passport of its legal parents or guardians. This would strike an effective blow at the practice of alien citizens, entering Canada, effecting adoption and departing with the child under a Canadian passport all in a few days, as it would at the export of adopted children under escort.

The cooperation of the United States in refusing visas to children entering that country, unless accompanied by their actual parents or guardians, would be further effective.

In the United States, the Council of State Governments, the Federal Department of Justice, and the Federal Security Agency, particularly the U.S. Children's Bureau, have been working intensively since 1945 on standards and controls bearing on both interstate and international adoption. Over 20 states are at present working on legislation to implement these suggestions, and, within recent months, regional conferences of the midwestern and northwestern states have been convened to deal with the problem, much of which arises within Canada.

Good social practice and ordinary good neighborliness alike demand a "mending of our ways".

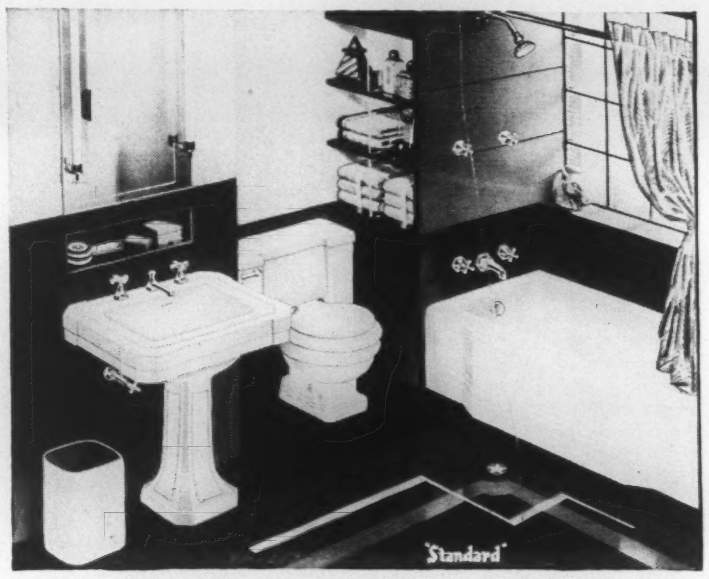
Queen's University Summer School
and
School of the Fine Arts
July 6 — August 19

In addition to credit courses on degree work, instruction is offered in

ART
MUSIC
BALLET
DRAMA
RADIO INSTITUTE

ENGLISH—Public Speaking
English for French-speaking students
Refresher Course under Dr. E. J. Pratt

Descriptive literature on request
Queen's University—Kingston, Ont.



Master Pembroke Bath, Compact Water Closet, Brainard Lavatory.

TO OUR BATH...

I never dreamed that new fixtures could make our bathroom so luxurious. It's a pleasure to relax in the roomy Pembroke tub. And both the lavatory and water closet have the same smart styling as the bathtub. So easy to keep clean, too. They'll last us many years, because these "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures are the finest you can get.

"Have you seen what we've done to our home?"

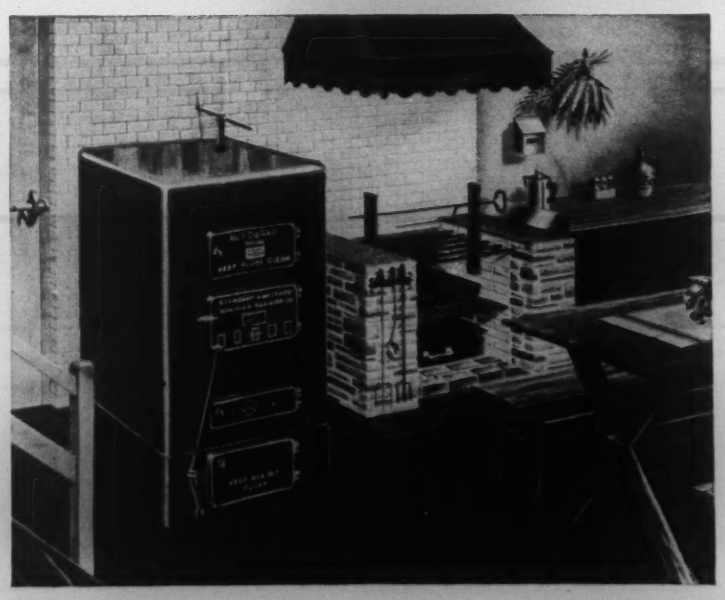
Double Compartment Sink

TO OUR KITCHEN...

It was like living in a new house when my "Standard" Sink was installed. Changed the whole kitchen — and my workday, too. Imagine, double compartments — all built in one piece! And such an easy-to-clean finish — enamel on rigid cast iron.

TO OUR BASEMENT...

Maybe I should say — to all our rooms! For that new DoRaD Boiler delivers plenty of heat at the lowest fuel costs we've ever had. The thing that surprised us most was that we had such a choice in Dominion heating equipment — for any kind of fuel.


DoRaD Boiler . . . available for oil or coal.

For modernization work now Time Payments may be arranged through our affiliated Company — Heating and Plumbing Finance Limited.

MADE IN CANADA FOR CANADIANS BY

Standard Sanitary & Dominion Radiator LIMITED

TORONTO — CANADA

Consult Your Plumbing and Heating Contractor for Complete Details

SPECIFY "Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES • DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT

OTTAWA LETTER

After By-Elections, Ontario Vote P.C.'s Study Federal Future

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Yale by-election on May 31 raised the curtain on one of the most eventful political summers in Canadian history. Rapidly followed by the Newfoundland Referendum on June 3, the Ontario provincial election on June 7, the two additional Federal by-elections in Ontario riding and in Vancouver Centre, it still left on the cards provincial elections in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan in June, a Quebec provincial election probably late in July, and an expected provincial election still to be set in Alberta. Add to these the retirement of Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, the drafting of a new Progressive Conservative platform at Ottawa, the choice of a new Federal Liberal leader and the enunciation of a new Liberal policy at the National Convention at Ottawa early in August, and it is clear how drastically and rapidly the whole face of Canadian politics is changing.

This letter is being written after the Ontario election returns were available but before the fate of the candidates in the ridings of Ontario and Vancouver Centre had been decided. The Yale by-election results immediately suggested that a new ferment was at work in Canadian political thinking, and the results in the Ontario provincial election, while falling short of revolutionary proportions, tend to confirm the Yale verdict. The personal defeat of Hon. George Drew and the net losses sustained by the Progressive Conservative party in Ontario, despite some surprising inroads into traditional Liberal territory in Eastern Ontario, will compel some rapid re-appraisals in Federal Conservative circles about an immediate change in the national Conservative leadership, which the debacle in Yale had begun to encourage.

Before the Ontario provincial election, there had been widespread conviction in Ottawa that the trouncing given the Progressive Conservative party in the traditional Tory riding of Yale would stir up a growing wave of discontent against John Bracken's ineffective leadership, and that in the event that George Drew swept without loss, still more if he increased his majority, it would be difficult to stem a drive to bring Colonel Drew to Ottawa as soon as possible to pep up party leadership.

Something Wrong?

A post-mortem on the Yale by-election did, indeed, suggest that something was radically wrong somewhere in the party. The Conservative candidate there, W. A. C. Bennett, had won the provincial riding of South Okanagan in 1945 with a vote of nearly two to one over his C.C.F. opponent; and the riding of Yale, being traditionally Conservative, should have been a walkover. Yet on May 31 the C.C.F. candidate, O. L. Jones, polled 12,325 votes, a gain of 4,612 votes over his standing in 1945; while W. A. C. Bennett, the Progressive Conservative choice polled only 7,614 votes, down 2,011 from the total accumulated by Hon. Grote Stirling, Conservative member in 1945. (The Liberal candidate ran third with 7,184, but there was at least a grain of comfort for the party in the fact that the seat had been traditionally Tory and that their man had polled nearly 2,500 more votes than in 1945.)

Newspapers and correspondents usually favorable to Mr. Bracken's party made no attempt to hide their frank condemnation that this was a serious failure rather than just a misfortune; and without openly pointing to Mr. Bracken as the cause of it all they recalled earlier failures in Halifax and York Sunbury and roundly called for a shaking-up of leadership as well as a more effective party platform. At least one leading Conservative newspaper saw in the C.C.F. victory in Yale a solemn warning to both old political parties.

There was, however, very little in the provincial elections results in Ontario to suggest that the Conservative party would improve its position by replacing Mr. Bracken with Mr. Drew. The Conservatives have, it is true, won their election; they will have an overall majority in the legislature; they elected the great majority of their ministers; and to the great surprise of Federal Liberals they cut a deep swath into ridings in Eastern and North-eastern Ontario which for many years have been safe Liberal territory. But as compared with 1945 they have lost considerable ground on balance, both in seats and in the percentage of the popular vote. The defeat of Colonel Drew was incidental to the upsurge of the C.C.F. vote in urban industrial areas of Southern Ontario. There is not the slightest doubt that he could have been elected in any one of thirty or forty seats in other parts of the province. But it is highly inconvenient, and untimely, to say the least, for those who have federal ambitions for him. There was very little in the Ontario results for John Bracken to cheer about, but he would be a little less than human if he did not derive a quiet satisfaction out of Colonel Drew's personal discomfiture.

Small Surprise

It cannot be said that there was much element of surprise in the Ontario results to those who had been following the polls of public opinion. What surprise there was lay in the heavy loss of Progressive Conservative seats to the C.C.F., and in the last minute decline of the popular vote given to Colonel Drew's party. In 1945 a popular vote of 45 per cent gave the Conservatives 73 per cent of the seats. As late as the Saturday before voting day a poll of public opinion forecast exactly the same popular vote again, but early returns Monday night indicated that the final result this time would be several per cent lower. Anything can happen in three-party elections; it is even theoretically possible to capture every seat with a popular vote of only 34 per cent if all ridings are contested by three candidates. Actually the Conservatives did well to win 50 seats or so with 40 per cent of the popular vote. The C.C.F. did fairly well also to win over 20 seats with 28 per cent; and this time it was the Liberals who were the victim of the multi-party election, for with 30 per cent of the popular vote they deserved more than the dozen or so seats they actually obtained. But turn about is fair play, and in 1945 it was the C.C.F. which lost out through failure to concentrate their voting where it would do most.

If Mr. Bracken had little to celebrate about on Monday night, neither did the Federal Liberal party. It seems inescapable that the C.C.F. party is again in a dynamic phase; and that it would be a much more formidable foe in a general election today than it was in 1945. Results in Vancouver Centre and in the riding of Ontario, not yet available when this letter was written, may show just how formidable this new popularity will be for the older parties. If the C.C.F. should win both of these seats also, the national prestige of Mr. Coldwell will leap dramatically upward overnight.

The results last Monday in Ontario appear to show that the decision of Premier Drew to ask for a new mandate after only three years in office may have been a gesture of weakness rather than confidence. One may speculate that the results of the Huron by-election were perturbing; or that the provincial government saw a distinct possibility that within the next two years unpalatable measures connected with taxation and Dominion-Provincial relations might have to be undertaken, which it would be safer to negotiate after an election rather than just before it. The manoeuvre succeeded at least to the extent that the party is back in office for another four or five years; and the electors of Ontario will meanwhile have the satisfaction of seeing a much more evenly balanced house and an Opposition large enough to make itself felt in the operations of the province.

The return of the two Labor-Progressive members with substantial majorities, and the negligible showing of Social Credit candidates in the Ottawa area are among the sidelights of the election which will have to be carefully appraised by the federal tacticians.

SAVE Money with Munro
Trouble-Free Plywood Boats
10 NEW MODELS
Rocks, shallow waters and temperature extremes have no harmful effects. Annual calking, painting, repairs eliminated. Leak-proof, faster, safer boating.
SEND FOR FOLDER AND PRICES
MUNRO BOATS - LONDON, ONT.
Munro

Gracefully designed tables in solid mahogany or walnut. Beautiful in appearance, rich finish—an enduring quality of Lionel Rawlinson creations.

These tables may be obtained with exquisite hand-carved or plain tops.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture
647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
Est. 1883

DOUBLE *life*...DOUBLE *value*

Gibson drycleaning is gentle, thorough . . . keeps fabrics soft, rich, new-looking . . . removes the film of dirt and grime which dulls patterns and colors. Careful attention to fussy little details . . . linings hand-pressed . . . missing buttons replaced . . . stains removed . . . all add up to DOUBLE LIFE for your garments—DOUBLE VALUE for your drycleaning dollar.

★ It's time to clean your SPORT CLOTHES
call ME. 3591

YOU CAN RELY ON Gibson's CLEANERS LIMITED

GIBSON'S "Ster-A-Tect" MOTHPROOFING AT NO EXTRA COST

DISTRIBUTORS FOR DALE AUTOGRAPHED ROSES
FINE FLOWERS SINCE 1894
SIMMONS
AND SON LIMITED
ERNEST S. SIMMONS, President and Managing Director
350 YONGE STREET AT ELM
ELGIN - 9286 - 9287 - 9288

The Certificates offered by Investors Syndicate of Canada, Limited, are designed to assist the individual to accumulate a definite amount of money, which may be withdrawn in a lump sum or as a monthly income. Certificates may be purchased by making regular payments over a specified term of years, or by the payment of a lump sum.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office: Winnipeg. Offices in Principal Cities.

EDITOR'S CHAIR

"Our Civilization Is Still One And Indivisible" -- E. Gilson

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE problem of the two cultures in Canada and their relationship is attracting attention in the press of France. In what happens by coincidence to be the one-thousandth issue of *Le Monde* (all existing Paris newspapers date from after the Liberation) the eminent Academician Etienne Gilson, well known in Canada for his lectures at various Canadian universities, writes on "The French in Ontario", and refers at length to the memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on Education by the Inter-Church Committee, which has been the subject of discussion in these columns. The object of the policy propounded in the memorandum is described by Professor Gilson as being "to transform sooner or later the French schools in Ontario into so many English schools in which French would be used only as a foreign language, that is to say 'one hour or less per day.'"

Professor Gilson refers at considerable length to SATURDAY NIGHT as follows:

"Even if he abstains scrupulously from intervening in a conflict which concerns only Ontario, a spectator from France may at least invoke another document of Canadian, and even Ontarian, origin, to prove that the problem actually concerns not only that vast province but the whole of Canada. In a remarkable article in SATURDAY NIGHT, of Toronto, Mr. B. K. Sandwell explained very well, on May 4, 1947, the real scope of the issue. The question is whether a family of French origin must renounce its French intellectual culture when it removes to the province of Ontario. In other words, it is whether Quebec is to be regarded as an immense ghetto of French Canadian culture. I myself put the question in that form to one of the most authoritative exponents of the Inter-Church Committee's document, and without the least hesitation he admitted that the answer was Yes.

Error in Politics

"That, fortunately, is not the answer given by Mr. Sandwell. With an appreciation much more humane, but also more politic, of the realities of the case, he observes that the solution of the problem depends primarily on the concept that one has of Canada itself. One cannot deprive the French Canadian of the right to retain his language and his intellectual culture in Ontario without imperilling the right of the English Canadian to preserve his language and culture in Quebec. It is not a question of avoiding a contradiction in logic, but of not committing an error in politics whose consequences would be lasting and dangerous. To create two Canadas by prohibiting the people of Quebec from leaving their native province unless they abandon their traditional language and culture would be a particularly unfortunate step at a moment when from one end to the other of its immense territory and its most diverse areas Canada is acquiring a sense of strength which she owes to her unity.

"If a Frenchman of France may venture to hope, and almost to predict, that this error will not be committed, it is not merely on account of the future of a language and a tradition which he loves. The problem which Canada faces is faced by Europe also. Whether it be of English or of French expression, our civilization is still one and indivisible. For ten centuries past, and doubtless for a long time to come, the intellectual culture of Anglo-Saxony and that of France have knitted, and will knit, bonds which nothing can undo. Whoever threatens the one will wound the other. After a thousand years of life in common, it is time that on both sides of the Atlantic this truth should begin to be understood."

It may be added that two factors are at work which should help in the promotion of that understanding. One is the greatly improved relations between intellectual France and intellectual Canada, of which M. Gilson is himself an outstanding example. He has in recent years spent a great deal of time in Canada, and made a deep impression on the minds of all with whom he has come in contact. He is the Director of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies of St. Michael's College, the Catholic college in the University of Toronto, and with the aid of Professor Maritain, another notable Frenchman, and a very able staff he has made that Institute a strong factor in the intellectual life of Ontario.

The other is the growing intimacy between France and Great Britain, which has just been so charmingly exemplified by the enthusiastic reception accorded to Princess Elizabeth on her visit to Paris. This rapprochement goes far deeper than the channels of diplomacy. It is an evidence of a steady revival of spiritual health in the sorely tried French nation, and of the consciousness in both nations of a common destiny and a common task, to uphold the ancient values of European Christendom against the gross materialism of newer types of thinking. In the face of this task there is no room for petty bickerings between the English culture and the French culture, bickerings which in Canada are almost always based on the difference between the religious expression of the one in Protestantism and that of the other in Roman Catholicism.

It is a profound mistake for Canadians of English or Scottish origin to think that they are serving the interests of Great Britain by restricting the spread of the French culture in the Dominion. "Our civilization is still one and indivisible."

TO A DOLLAR BILL

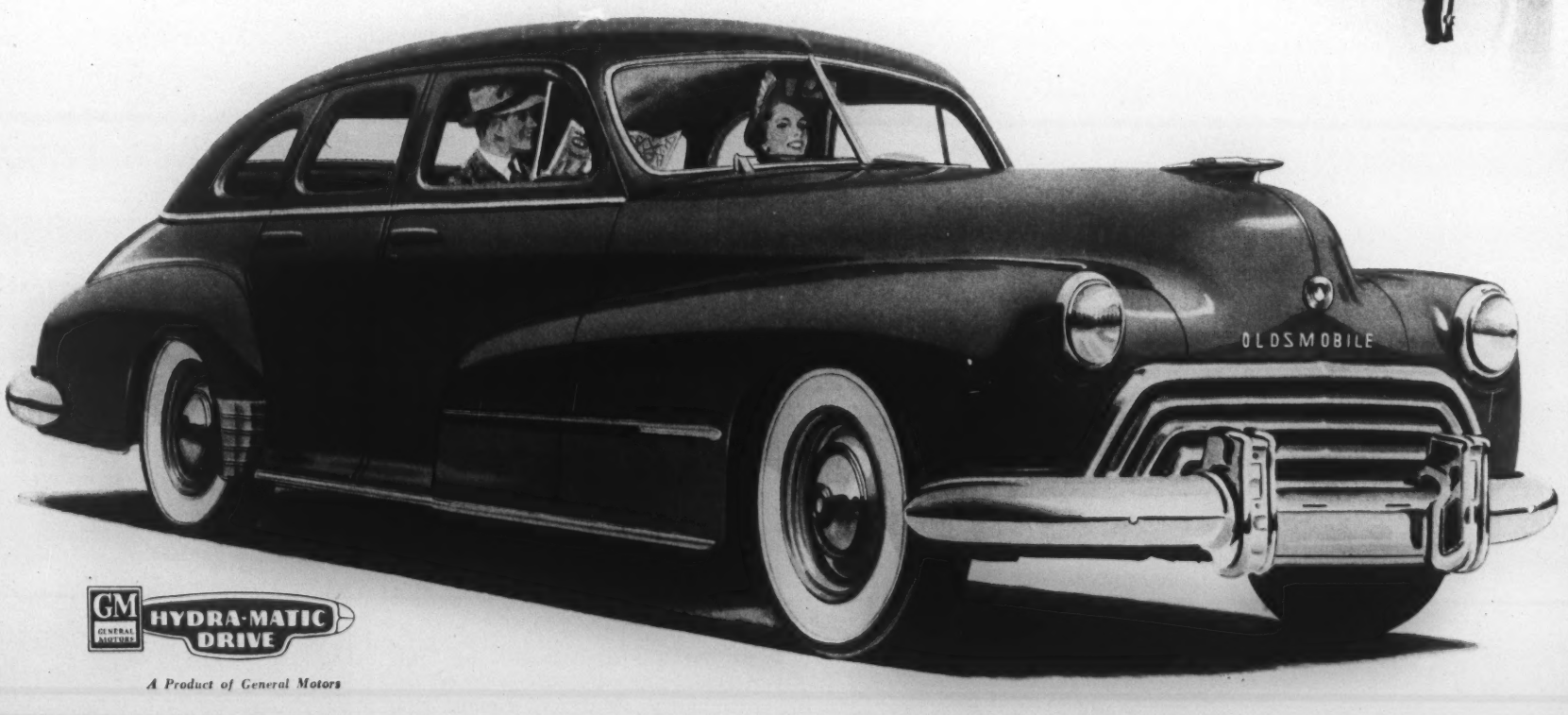
"OH WAD some power" pass a bill
To give this bill the strength that will
Help it to climb the higher hill
Of growing costs;
For here, betwixt finger and thumb,
Cringing; inferior; and dumb;
Its value hardly worth a crumb;
It joins the coppers and the dimes
That in the less progressive times
Were pursed with the elect.

"Oh wad some power", with money bags,
Help this poor offspring of old rags
To gain its self respect.

ANDREW GRAHAM

A Famous "Drive" IN A Famous Car

The beautiful Niagara Parkway's an exciting, delightful drive...a drive that's even more thrilling when you travel it in the smart, swift comfort of a Dynamic Oldsmobile.



GM GENERAL MOTORS HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE

A Product of General Motors

Wanderlust takes over . . . when you take the wheel of a Dynamic Oldsmobile for 1948! Just to see its bright, sparkling style . . . to feel the ease with which it handles on the road . . . makes you want to travel the highways and byways of "super-scenic" Canada. But whether you're off on a cross-country tour, or a trip to the corner store, when you go in an Oldsmobile you go in smartness and style. Smooth, flowing lines — bright, tasteful colors — mark the Dynamic Oldsmobile as a car that's "Going Places . . . in 1948!" *Hydra-Matic Drive is available at extra cost in the Dynamic Oldsmobile "60" with 6 or 8 cylinder engine.

It's Smart to own an OLDSMOBILE

LIGHTER SIDE

The Sexual Behavior Of The Potato Beetle

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHEN Mr. Clifford Boomer found his backyard potato patch invaded by potato beetles he wrote immediately to the Department of Agriculture. The Department sent back, prepaid, a complete dossier on the control and extermination of the Colorado potato beetle; and within a few weeks Mr. Boomer's patch was completely free of the pest.

In the meantime he had become deeply interested in the life and habits of the potato beetle. He even kept a couple of beetles in a glass tumbler under a slide, supplying them with fresh potato leaves and watching eagerly to see what happened.

Nothing happened. The subjects showed only a languid interest in the potato leaves and no interest whatever in each other. In the end Mr. Boomer decided that his research methods were at fault; so he wrote the Department of Agriculture once more, asking if they had any literature on the sexual behavior of the Colorado potato beetle.

After some delay the Department wrote back, saying that Mr. Boomer would have to apply to other sources for the type of information he required. It added, rather stiffly, that the Department did not make a practice of research into this type of material.

The reply annoyed Mr. Boomer. After brooding over it for a while he began to read into it the suggestion that he would probably find congenial sources for the type of material he required on the backs of barns. So he wrote back to the Department, pointing out that his interest in the matter was entirely scientific. He added that he found it incredible that a modern branch of government, in undertaking a study of the Colorado potato beetle should omit, through timidity or prudery, any examination of its habits of reproduction. Then, after waiting vainly for any reply to this message, he wrote an indignant letter to the papers, stating his position and including the correspondence between the Department of Agriculture and himself.

Mr. Boomer's letter reached the papers during the slack season. There were no floods, fires, murders or disasters of any kind that week; the Jews and Arabs had arrived at a temporary truce; even the weather had settled down to a mean average temperature for the month. The head editorial writer, casting about for material, seized with delight on Mr. Boomer's letter. The next morning a lead editorial appeared, warmly endorsing Mr. Boomer's argument, and pointing out that it was characteristic of the government's timid and unprogressive attitude to avoid the fundamental issue in connection with the Colorado potato beetle. The editorial challenged the Department of Agriculture to undertake serious research on the subject, along the lines of the Kinsey Report, complete with tables of statistics and frequency curves according to age groups. It added, perhaps facetiously, that it wouldn't be necessary to classify the potato beetle in Occupational Groups, since the beetle had only two occupations, which all potato beetles shared; *i.e.*, the consumption of potato leaves, and sexual behavior.

THE evening paper came swiftly to the government's defence in a supporting editorial. By this time the public had become vividly interested in the problem and letters poured into the newspaper offices, either defending or deriding the government position.

Hundreds of people wrote directly to the Department of Agriculture. Some commended the Department's stand and some condemned it, but the majority, having neglected to follow the argument closely, merely wrote in, urgently asking the Department to send them, by return mail, its pamphlet on the sexual behavior of the potato beetle. Matters finally reached such a point that the Department, unable to cope with the flood of mail, took a half-page of advertising space in both papers to explain its position to the public and to announce that it had no available literature whatever on the sexual behavior of the Colorado potato beetle.

The only result of this action was to set the issue raging more fiercely than ever. In the end, word came down from the very top level of government that some constructive effort would have to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. ("We're all in this right up to our necks," was the way it was put. "With an election coming on, you boys had better get busy.")

The Entomological Staff of the Department of Agriculture was immediately taken off the task of answering incoming mail and set to work on the preparation of a pamphlet which would be at once scientific and popular. Naturally there was no time for elaborate morphological studies or even detailed observations of individual behavior. The pamphlet, when it appeared, stuck safely to generalized information. As in all animal life, it pointed out, there was, in the case of the Colorado potato beetle, a definite period in which the sexes became aware of each other and sought to secure satisfaction by evoking mutual interest and excitement. It examined the question of whether or not the Colorado male beetle actually flapped its wings to attract the attention of the female; it referred to the life-trajectory and to the recognized rubric of reproduction.

It warned that the rate of sexual reproduction depended on the construction of the organism as well as on environment and nutrition, so that while reproduction was high in Colorado potato beetles it was correspondingly low in golden eagles and elephants; and it left the backyard potato grower with the comforting reflection that this was after all a providential arrangement, since annual crops of golden eagles and elephants on the potato bug scale would be beyond the control of the individual, even with the help of the Department of Agriculture (whose pamphlets on Potato Bug Extermination and Control could be obtained promptly, prepaid, on application to the Department).

IT MIGHT be thought that this would settle the whole matter. Unfortunately it didn't. People who wrote in eagerly for the new pamphlet were disappointed and indignant at its flat generalized tone. On the other hand, various members of Women's Committees and municipal governments (all of whom admitted they had never read the pamphlet) expressed their disgust that pornographic material of this type should be circulated through the mails under the imprimatur of the government. The Communist Party was bitterly scornful at the reactionary capitalistic order which had issued so timid a pamphlet. A week later, however, it switched sides and joined the Women's Committees and an organization of churchmen in an attack on the pamphlet because of its debasing influence on the mind of youth.

The election meanwhile was two months away. The government, breathing heavily, figured that by election day the public would have forgotten most of the details of the Colorado potato bug issue. In this it was entirely right. Unfortunately, however, the electorate hadn't by any means forgotten that there had *been* an issue; so that all the Opposition needed to do was to refer scathingly to the great Colorado Potato Beetle Scandal. By this time naturally the whole controversy had become completely confused in the public mind. Some people claimed that the government had shamefully neglected to take precautions against a threatened invasion of Colorado potato beetles. (There was an unusually acute potato shortage that season.) Others declared that under pressure from special groups the government had actually connived at the introduction of potato beetles in certain areas in order to create an artificial shortage and raise prices. The original issue, the sexual behavior of the potato beetle, was completely lost to sight. So, after election day, was the government.

SHORTLY after the new government took over, the head of the Department of Agriculture drafted a form letter and ordered it to be kept on hand for special emergencies.

"Dear Mr. Blank: (the form read)

"Your inquiry re the Sexual Behavior of the Colorado potato beetle (or the fruit fly or chinch bug or woolly aphis or pink bollworm or whatever) is being duly investigated by Government Commission.

"When the report of the Commission is complete, it will be forwarded to you immediately.

(Signed)

"THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE."

FRIENDS In BELGIUM and FRANCE await the pleasure of meeting you through the correspondence club. "Pen Pals". Write AVENUE LUXEMBOURG 29, SOUMAGNE (BELGIQUE)

43 Railway Owned Hotels
COVER THE BRITISH ISLES

Wherever you travel in Britain, you will find Railway Hotels conveniently situated. Make them your headquarters—for touring, sports or business.

To name just a few: Gleneagles Hotel, for golf in its natural Scottish setting . . . the Royal Station in historic York . . . the Welcombe, for the Shakespeare Country . . . the Felix (golf again!) in East Anglia . . . and the Knowle, Sidmouth, in glorious Devon.

Complete details may be secured from your local Travel Agent or from

BRITISH RAILWAYS
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

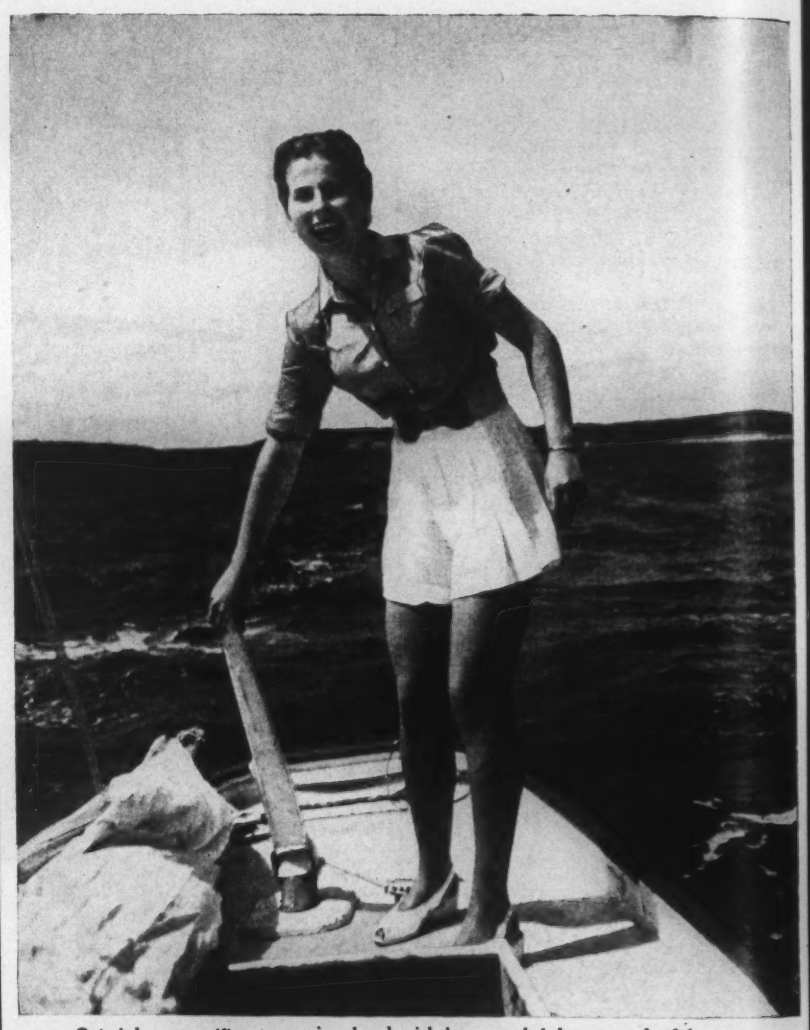
BRITISH RAILWAYS HOTELS

Dreamer...

Dreaming of the faraway future with a keen intelligence coupled with imagination! And that same combination is present when she's choosing her stationery . . . SNOWDROP VELLUM . . . the perfect stationery for those "charmer" notes!

Snowdrop Vellum STATIONERY

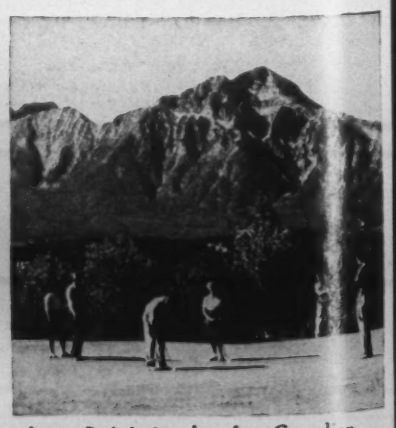
THE NATIONAL PAPER GOODS COMPANY LIMITED - HAMILTON, ONTARIO



Ontario's a magnificent vacation land with its superb lakes, wonderful scenery and infinite variety of attractions for the sports enthusiast. Minaki Lodge, in Ontario's Lake of the Woods region, offers sailing, golf, swimming, tennis and excellent fishing.

East or West in Canada —go CANADIAN NATIONAL

Delicious meals, lounge chair ease are yours all the way by Canadian National. The International Limited and The Inter-City Limited, (Montreal, Toronto, Chicago) and The Ocean Limited (Montreal, Halifax) give easy access to all Eastern Canada. The Continental Limited provides through sleepers Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Jasper and Vancouver.



Jasper Park Lodge in the Canadian Rockies (view of its championship golf course above) is an internationally famous stopover on the 'across Canada' route of The Continental Limited. Resort and year-round hotels—steamships to Alaska, Bermuda and the West Indies—airlines—all are part of the largest transportation system on the continent.

Whether at home, or "going places", in all your contacts with Canadian National, you'll experience courtesy and service. See Canada by C.N.R. "We'll tell you where—and take you there." Ask your nearest Canadian National agent.

CANADIAN NATIONAL
THE RAILWAY TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

WASHINGTON LETTER

Congress Cuts on E.R.P. and Pacts Will Harm International Trade

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THAT two-way trade channel which was blocked up so badly on the outgoing circuit by the dollar shortages of other nations, is being stopped up on Channel No. 2 by the House appropriations committee's $2-billion cut in the Marshall Plan and the renewal of the reciprocal trade agreements for only one year instead of three. The 25 per cent slash in funds for the Economic Cooperation Administration will make it more of a relief program than a long-range plan to build up foreign trade. And the short-term renewal of the trade pacts is expected to doom trade because businessmen must know far in advance that they will have export markets for their products.

These actions of Congress on the fortnight before adjournment, and while the Canadian International Trade Fair was in progress, prompted former War Secretary Robert P. Patterson, now head of the Committee for the Marshall Plan, to ask: "Is Congress going to backtrack?"

Whatever Congress finally decides to do, she will have to do it in a hurry, because both parties are committed to a June 19 adjournment in order to prepare for the national conventions.

Republican resistance to the reciprocal trade agreements was anticipated, but the effort to lop 25 per cent off Economic Cooperation Administration finances came as a surprise.

You can be sure that the action of Congressmen traces back to specific grassroots causes. In an election year, the nation's statesmen are nervously allergic to popular sentiment. Critics of the Marshall Plan are now calling it "the greatest boondoggle in American history."

And to many a plain American, more interested in the immediate domestic problems of inflation, continuing scarcities, and an uncertain economic outlook, the feeling is developing that the United States has far better use for her money than to be "dumping it into these foreign countries."

The E.C.A.'s roving ambassador, W. Averell Harriman, who as U.S. Secretary of Commerce, was one of the first to espouse publicly the "two-way channel" philosophy of international trade, said in Paris that the Marshall Plan is already strengthening the western European countries. He cites the Kremlin's new "peace offensive" as evidence.

The squabble over extension of the trade agreements appears to be pretty much of a party affair, with the Democrats backing present trade pacts, and the Republicans determined to clear the decks for action of their own in case they take over the White House as well as Congress in the November election.

The trade pacts were to expire June 12 and Secretary of State Marshall was so disturbed by the House action in setting a one-year renewal that he termed the House bill worse than no bill at all. This prompted the comment from the Wool Manufacturers Association that the committee should take Marshall at his word and let the foreign trade act die.

Chamber of Commerce Agrees

The U.S. Chamber is also in accord with the policy of the Trade Agreement Act which gives "adequate authority for the government, through its established agencies of negotiations and to reach effective agreements for the reciprocal and selective adjustment of tariffs and other barriers to trade, including quota restrictions, and the other obstacles to the reasonable flow of goods and services."

In contrast, J. M. Jones, head of the National Wool Growers, charged that his industry has lost confidence in the ability of the State Department to bargain for the domestic sheep industry. As the bill now stands, the President has authority to make agreements to cut U.S. tariffs in exchange for similar concessions from foreign nations.

The Chamber of Commerce spokesman expressed the view of many Americans when he said that the world nations which look to the U.S. for postwar leadership "may question the good faith and intentions of the nation" if the trade act renewal is limited to one year.

He also questioned the wisdom of House-proposed changes in the bill which would place all responsibility on the Tariff Commission to determine "peril points" for undesirable effects. These are the maximum and minimum points between which negotiations can be conducted without reference to Congress. He also foresaw the danger of pressure on the Commission if it alone held this power.

"Extension of the legislation for only one year," said Colonel Johnston, "together with the radical changes proposed, would cause many persons to assume that this is the first step toward eventual discontinuance of the program. Businessmen fear uncertainty even more than they fear adverse conditions. They are accustomed to face known conditions, however adverse, and adjust to meet them."

Reduce-Tariff Plan

Opposition to the reduce-tariff-act plan was stated in even more emphatic terms by Sydny Goldman, editor of the New York *Forwarder*, shipping and foreign commerce publication. He charged:

"Following World War 1, when our Allies were heavily indebted and staggering under the load of their attempt to repay us, the Hawley-Smoot crew raised our tariff walls to heights that made repayment impossible. Now that European Recovery Program shipments are beginning to pour across the oceans, Republican interests want to strangle the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the only means through which these exports can be repaid. E.R.P. shipments cannot be paid for in gold—we have it all. They cannot be paid for in dollars—we have them all. They cannot be paid for with promises—of those we have had our fill. They can, and must be paid for with imports of required goods and materials."

Administration policy, as stated by George L. Bell, Associate Director of the U.S. Office of International Trade, is to encourage imports as the "only sound way to cope with the world-wide dollar shortage."

No matter how much good work is done to develop international trade, it can all be undone by action of Congress. And advocates of more and better world trade are hopeful that Congress will correct the situation before adjournment.

"Image in Driftwood" *J. L Shadbolt*

DO YOU OWN A GOOD PAINTING?

A fine painting, in the home or business office affords an impressive restful setting, a personal satisfaction — and a sound gilt-edged investment.

You will enjoy a visit to the Laing Galleries where you will always find a large and interesting collection of fine paintings by famous Canadian, British and European Artists. Pictures sent practically anywhere. Prompt refund if not entirely satisfied.

Come in at the first opportunity or write us fully about your requirements.

LAING GALLERIES

"Pictures for Lasting Pleasure"

60 BLOOR ST. EAST, TORONTO 5, ONT.

CONTACT REQUIRED

with owner of rapidly expanding small business. Advertiser is experienced office manager, competent maintenance engineer and machinist. Object partnership. All replies strictly confidential. Box 107, Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

TURCO-PERSIAN

RUG RENOVATING CO.

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC RUGS

WASHED - REPAIRED
CLEANED - MOTHPROOFED
EXPERTLY REWOVEN

USED RUGS BOUGHT
CASH OR CONSIGNMENT
APPRAISALS

166 DUCHESS ST.
EL. 7592

A "Matched Set" Pays Off in Refrigeration, Too

COMPRESSOR, cooling unit and controls designed and engineered to work smoothly and economically *together* is a "pay off" matched set in refrigeration.

Every Frigidaire system is such a matched set. It operates in complete balance that means smooth performance, long, dependable life. For, in specifying to your needs, Frigidaire engineers match up equipment from the largest range of compressors, cooling units and controls in the industry.

Consult Frigidaire regarding your refrigeration requirements. Take advantage of Frigidaire's twenty-five years' experience and world leadership. See your local Frigidaire Commercial Dealer or write Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, Dept. SN, Leaside, Ontario.

FRIGIDAIRE-ENGINEERED EQUIPMENT

FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

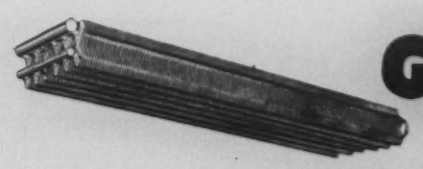
Covers a wide range of engineered installations for commercial or industrial applications for processing, storage or comfort.

You're twice as sure with two great names

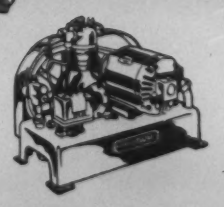
FRIGIDAIRE

MADE ONLY BY

GENERAL MOTORS



Equipment is available right now for practically every normal commercial application



Moosonee Is Threshold To True North Magic

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Moosonee has a strange fascination for anyone who knows it at all well, says this writer who has intimate knowledge of Ontario's northland. The aspects from which it can be studied are manifold. In this article Mr. Williamson discusses the historical interest of Moosonee. Moose Factory dates from 1671, when a factory for the manufacture of gear used at various posts around Hudson's Bay was built.

THE northland of Ontario is full of surprises, but perhaps the fact that its more remote areas were the scene of the earliest permanent settlements in Ontario is the most surprising of all. Even the much-travelled route to the West through Lake Nipissing, the Georgian Bay and St. Mary's River can boast nothing of as great antiquity. Moose Factory, with its white and native population, dates from 1671. It was eighty years later before permanent settlement was achieved at Sault Ste. Marie.

In those early days what we are now prone to call Old Ontario was the undisputed territory of the Five Nations Indians. They not only held that area but they raided far to the north, exterminating their Algonquin and Huron enemies and wiping out the French missions wherever they were planted. Legend credits one of these forays with penetrating as far north as Iroquois Falls on the Black River tributary to the Abitibi. That party did not return as it was led to its death by a captive Indian woman over the falls which bore their name.

Moose Factory and the Moosonee area in general is a region of romance. When Groseilliers, Lord of the Gooseberry Patch, and his plausible companion Radisson convinced a company of adventurers of England that there was wealth to be gained around the bleak waters of Hudson's Bay, they could not have dreamed that they were promoting British sovereignty over the greater part of Canada and making the way ready for Ontario to acquire an ocean port. In 1668, having been fitted out by Prince Rupert and his friends, they did good trade with the Indians and established a post near the mouth of the Rupert River at the southeasterly extremity of James Bay.

Encouraged by this success, petition was made to King Charles II for a trading charter. This was granted in the name of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay". So was born the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670.

What Manner of Men?

It is interesting to speculate on what manner of men made the early voyages. There must have been hard-bitten captains for the little ships whose adventurous courses had taken them to spicy isles in far southern seas. The frayed satins of broken gentlemen must have mingled with the tarred jerkins of seamen familiar with a hundred ports. Fresh-faced boys, like the lad who died with Hudson in an open boat, were with the crews and grand names like Rupert of the Rhine, the Duke of York, later to become King James II, and John Churchill, with his victories still to win, are inseparably connected with the record. Even busy Samuel Pepys had some knowledge of these early voyages because, after his death, was found among his papers Radisson's glib report which was the opening chapter of the story.

In 1671, Moose Factory was founded on an island fifteen miles from the mouth of the Moose River. Its designation came not from the fact that a factor was in charge but because it actually was a factory. Here was made much of the gear required for the maintenance of the various posts around the Bay. Ironwork of all kinds, including giant locks and keys, was made on the anvils in the blacksmith shop. Boats for the Bay and canoes for river traffic came from the slip-ways and the carpenter shop. Rough furniture and beautifully-finished pieces in walnut and mahogany were not only made but some of them survive today. At all times it was a busy place and never busier than when the furs came in in great bales from five hundred miles up stream.

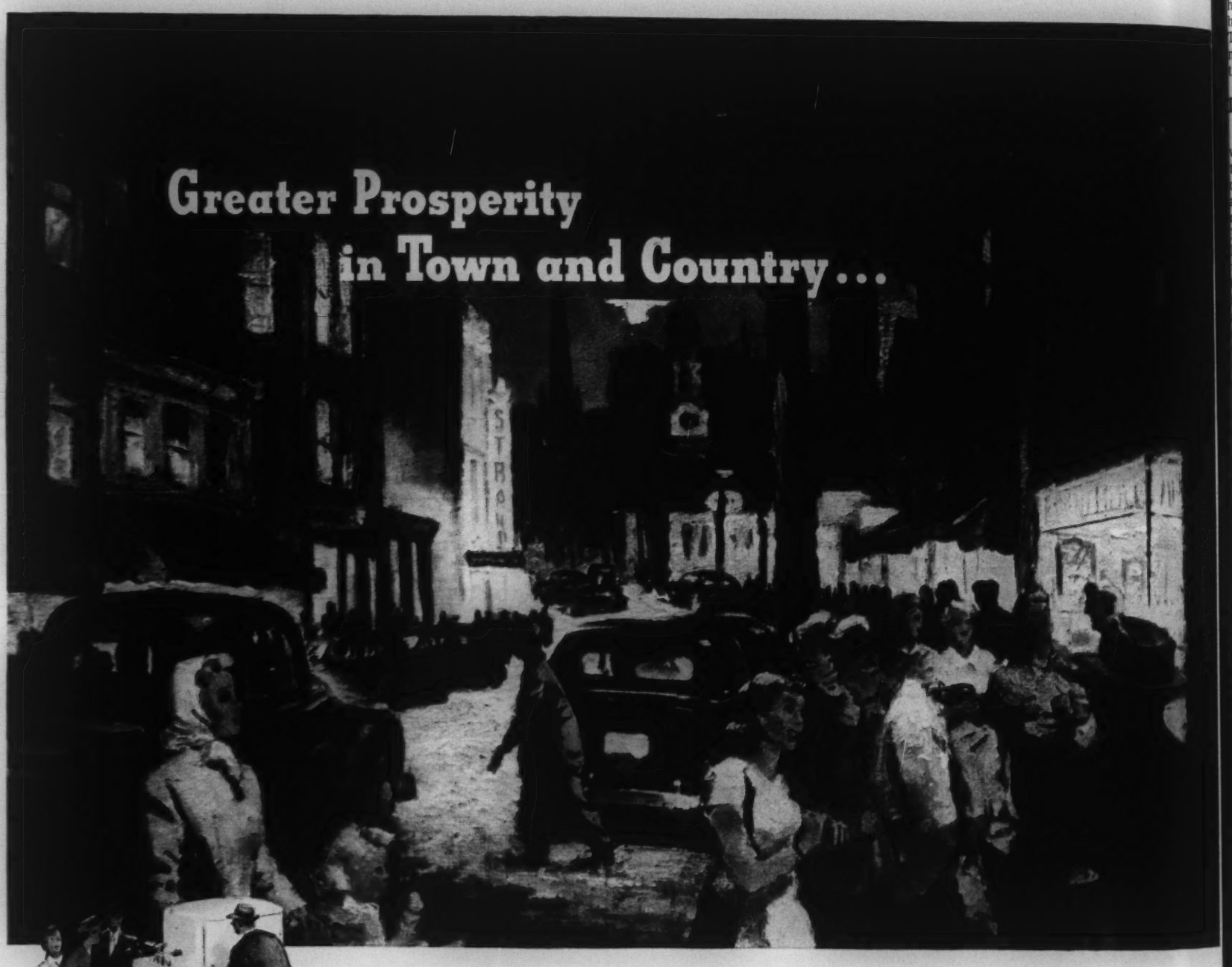
The Moose funnelled all trade from an area as large as France. Its great tributaries. Kwata-boahegan, Missinaibi, Opazatika, Kapuskasing, Ground Hog, Mattagami, Frederickhouse, Abitibi and the French, converge to form the Moose and down all of them came fur-laden transport canoes and the canoe of Indian families from their trapping grounds. The great fur press, still to be seen at Moose Factory, was busy in those days.

Period of Siege

Over all this area the mandate of the Company was law. Of internal disturbance there was none, for the Crees are a docile, merry people not given to quarrelling or warfare. With the French, however, it was another matter. Angered that their sovereignty should be disputed by the English, they set about driving the intruders from the Bay. In 1686, the Chevalier de Troyes, with a well-organized party of one hundred men, regulars and militia, descended the Abitibi from Lake Temiskaming and the Ottawa and swooped down on the few defenders of Moose Factory. The post was captured after a siege and bloodshed and from that time, until the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, there was almost continuous war.

Posts changed hands quite frequently as the attacking forces were always superior to the defenders and naval battles, involving as many as six ships, were fought in Hudson's Bay. Even after Canada was conquered from the French, fighting did not entirely cease, although it was then limited to conflicts with the Northwest Company on the southern fringes of the area.

Today it is interesting to muse on these stirring episodes while basking in the summer sun at Factory Island. All about are mute reminders of those far-off times. Mounted in the Factor's garden are two cannons whose bark in recent years has been heard only when the Moose breaks up with thunder before the rush of water from the south. There are also guns from Troadley Island in the Bay of which the story is long since lost. The stone powder house, lead-lined, still stands as it has for two hundred years and more and the ancient graveyard tells a



Because **Modern Massey-Harris machines increase output per man and give the farmer greater buying power**

ON Saturday nights, all across Canada, the shopping centres of towns and smaller cities are crowded with farm automobiles and farm people. Side by side with the town dwellers, farm people buy all kinds of consumer goods, from breakfast foods to broadloom rugs, from canned goods to cosmetics, from raisins to refrigerators. You can't tell whether the man in the tweed suit is a farmer or a doctor, whether the woman with the "new look" is from the farm or the town.

Time was when farm buying was more limited, when farmhouse furnishings were more meagre, when you could often distinguish farm folk from town folk by their appearance. The change is due directly to the increase in the buying power of farm families.

While the number of farms in Canada has actually decreased during the past 25 years, the area of improved land has been increased by 22 million acres, and the gross value of annual farm production has been stepped up by approximately 85 percent. The reduction in operating costs, effected by modern farm machinery, gives farm families today much more money for both the necessities and luxuries of life. All of which has broadened the market for the products of Canadian factories, created more jobs for Canadian workers, provided more traffic for railways and truck lines, expanded the volume of retail merchants. Greater prosperity for all.

Massey-Harris . . . the largest manufacturer of farm implements in the British Empire . . . has contributed in no small measure to this progress through the development of modern labor-saving farm machinery.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

story, in Cree and English, of devoted men and women who kept the flag flying when the lilies of France waved over Quebec.

The blacksmith shop is still in constant use as it has been since 1740 and the little museum is rich in records of the early days. There are ships' lanterns in copper, binnacles of ancient pattern, bullet moulds and firearms, whalebone in ten foot strips and ancient documents. Something of the lives of the people who held the post through all adversity may be learned from the records of marriages performed by ships' captains and of ceremonies attendant on infrequent visits of the Governor. Pictures of the low-waisted cockle shells that dared the hazard of the great Bay and Straits hang on the walls and one of a ship built by the Polson Iron Works of Toronto conjures up a voyage which might take a place of honor with those of Radisson.

Life Is Unchanged

Little ships still ply James Bay with supplies and bales of fur but the railway has supplanted the long ocean voyage from England. The life at the Post itself is virtually unchanged and when one has seen Moose Factory one has seen all the Posts around the Bay. Nothing of the romance is gone. After a trip of 660 miles north from Toronto, made in less than 24 hours, the visitor arrives at Moosonee. For three hundred miles he has viewed an unsuspected wealth of farmlands, timber and actual and potential waterpower. Nothing he has seen prepares him for his arrival at Moosonee. He has traversed dense forest land with an occasional sawmill or pulp cutting operation and then he rattles out of the bush into a new kind of country.

The station platform is crowded with Indians. Fifteen hundred or more of them make their summer homes in the area. Their white tents and tepees fringe the settlement. Through the scattered buildings of Moosonee, he sees the broad valley of the Moose. The river here is four miles wide. A truck, for Moosonee boasts two or three, will take him and his luggage to the log lodge where he will live in comfort, and that night he may sleep with the Northern Lights shimmering and stabbing in a multi-colored dance.

There is beauty of a strange quality, not easily to be described, at Moosonee. One can close one's eyes and feel it. It is in the salt-tanged air and in the peaceful quietude. A transport canoe with motor puttering takes one through an ever-changing scene among the islands. Perhaps a hair seal will pop up with inquiring face disturbed in its hunt for a speckled trout. One is enfolded in an aura of primitive romance only to be faced with the anomaly of a formal garden riotous with color. Oriental poppies flaunt tremendous blooms, and columbines of unimagined gaiety and vigor are topped by blue delphiniums. Moosonee and all the country round it are full of surprising things and quiet and beauty.

BAGATELLE

Doggy Decorum

By KIMBALL McILROY

(Be Proud of Your Dog's Manners —Have Your Dog Trained at WEBER'S Training School—Advt.)

IN THE circle of Bebe Framboise de Rouvres, a Poodle of distinguished French ancestry and impeccable pedigree, every dog one knew was either a student, a prospective student, or a graduate of Weber's. Bebe's entire future was as predictable as that of a princess in some stable and ancient kingdom: a sheltered childhood, education at Weber's, a brief but rewarding social career revolving about the better shows, then marriage with some eligible gentleman dog of equally impeccable pedigree, and finally motherhood.

The year of Bebe Framboise de Rouvres' expected matriculation to Weber's arrived, however, simultaneously with a sharp dip in the stock market, and it was reluctantly decided that Bebe Framboise de Rouvres would not attend the school. The result of this decision was not immediately apparent. From her mother, Bebe Framboise de Rouvres had learned the essentials of proper behavior and she was able to hold her own in the matter of deportment. But her formal education was limited, and this failing grew more and more evident with the passing months. She experienced a certain coolness on the part of the eligible young dogs she met. She was not invited to join the more exclusive little groups. Her mistress began to call her, simply, Bebe.

Bebe's debut, at one of the winter shows, was a humiliating failure. Bebe attempted bravely but awkwardly to copy the others. There were titters, sneers, open laughter. Bebe was awarded last prize, and taken home in disgrace.

Since little in the way of a successful career could be expected for the uneducated Bebe, she had been affianced to a highly eligible young dog who resided nearby. When word of her debacle got around, however, her fiance, at the suggestion of his guardian, broke off the engagement.

THE prospect of spinsterhood did not appeal to Bebe. She was not wanton or unprincipled, but rather young, healthy, and full of fun. One afternoon she ventured outdoors. Playing on the street were a number of dogs, oddly assorted, obviously of dubious breeding, but noisy with games, laughter, and good spirits. They did not ask if she had been to Weber's; probably they had never heard of Weber's. Their language was coarse, their play was uninhibited, but they accepted Bebe without question. One sturdy young dog, who appeared to have something of the Collie in him, among other things, appealed to her especially, and she to him. He was light-hearted and adventurous, and wise beyond his years. They eloped.

Two days later her husband deserted her. Bebe, as unfitted for delving into garbage pails as she was for appearing at the better shows, was driven by hunger to return home. Here she was coldly received, with pessimistic hopes that somehow things would work out all right.

These hopes proved to be without foundation. When her condition became apparent her mistress determined to sell her, to a furnaceman who wanted a dog to catch rats. He called her Babe.

Babe had her puppies in the furnaceman's back yard one cold December night. All of them died. The furnaceman found her to be physically and temperamentally unsuited to rat-catching, and cast her out on the streets.

She can be seen there today, ragged and unkempt, consorting with every manner of low and flea-bitten mongrel, eating out of garbage pails and sleeping in alleyways, a pitiful example of what may happen to a dog who does not go to Weber's.

It's Growing Time

IN THE LAND OF THE GREEN GIANT

"Growing Time in the Green Giant Country" by JOHN CLYMER

Soon white blossoms will give way to plump green pods . . . Then some morning covered with dew, or some night drenched with moonlight, man and machine will carefully garner those tender pods . . . Then they will come to your table as Green Giant Brand Peas.

Green Giant Brand Peas are grown from an exclusive breed (S-537) in soil uniquely adapted to the finest pea culture. They are picked and packed when very young and tender—at "the fleeting moment of perfect flavor." They cost no more than ordinary peas.

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont. Also packers of Niblets Brand Corn, Del Maiz Brand Cream Style Corn, Niblets Brand Mexicorn (whole kernel corn with sweet red and green peppers), Green Giant Brand Asparagus, Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans.

GREEN GIANT Brand PEAS with the Green Giant on the label

THE WORLD TODAY

Zionists Now Between Abdullah, Soviets And The Deep Sea

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ALTHOUGH one would hardly know it from the front-line dispatches, both Arabs and Jews accepted a four-weeks' truce order of the Security Council at the beginning of last week. The catch is, of course, that each side attached stipulations which amounted to a restatement of the main issues of the Palestine problem.

The Arabs continue to insist on a unitary state in Palestine; to which the Zionists reply that "the provisional government of Israel will not, either now or at any other time, take part in any negotiations with any authority or person concerning the existence and full independence of the state of Israel."

The Jews continue to insist on full control over their immigration; to which the Arabs reply that "it is inconceivable that the Security Council could have intended to place the Zionists in a position to profit by the period of truce in order to receive a reinforcement of men who, although they come to Palestine as immigrants, are in reality nothing but trained fighters."

Truce After Stalemate

If, in the circumstances, Count Bernadotte still has a chance to arrange the truce it will be because both sides recognize that a military stalemate has developed in Palestine. The Jewish Haganah holds the advantage in numbers, on the spot, but is almost entirely lacking in artillery, tanks and military planes (most of its "bombing" seems to be done by hand, from training planes).

The Transjordan Arab Legion has shown a winning edge where it can concentrate its strength; but it has only enough to concentrate at one place at a time. Before unduly risking this force, Abdullah is bound to consider that it represents the only tangible support of the pretensions of his poor, small kingdom to play an important role in Arab League politics.

The Egyptians, with something under 10,000 troops in their expeditionary force, and the Iraquis with less than half that number, find themselves operating at the end of very long and difficult supply lines. Neither force has made any noticeable progress since it came up against solidly-held Israeli territory, twenty miles either side of Tel Aviv. The Syrians and Lebanese, with the smallest armies of all the Arab states, have done little more than harry the northern border of Israel.

If stalemate produces a truce, can the truce produce a settlement? The usually well-informed New York *Times'* chief European correspondent, C. L. Sulzberger, writes from Paris that the British are believed to be working on the following plan. First, secure a cease-fire order by both sides. Second, broaden this to a real armistice, with the withdrawal of either side to approximately the lines of the partition plan. Then discuss the basic questions once again.

New British Plan?

When we come to these basic questions, this supposed British plan envisages an Arab concession on recognition of Israel, balanced by a Jewish concession on limitation of immigration for a period, and crowned by economic agreements, including one which would get the Haifa refinery running again.

As an alternative to this, the "cantonal plan" which Herbert Morrison developed in 1946 may be brought up again. This would divide Palestine into four areas, an Arab province, a Jewish province, a district of Jerusalem, where the central government would sit, and a district of the Negeb—the southern desert.

To my mind this appears the best solution which remains practicable. It is the only kind of solution which would allow the Zionists at least partial control of the city of Zion, and which would establish the sort of cooperation upon which the Zionist economic future must depend.

But because this is the most reasonable solution, it is none too likely to be adopted in this unreasonable world. The way things have been going it seems rather more likely that the fighting in Palestine may be ended by an old-fashioned "saw-off", a deal between Abdullah and the government of Israel.

By this the latter would gain recognition from the neighbor with which it must live in very close quarters. Abdullah would triple his population, greatly extend the base for his Greater Syria plan, and gain strategic control of Jerusalem, the second city of Islam, from which some day he might proclaim himself the new caliph. (There has been no caliph since 1922, when Mustapha Kemal ended Turkey's role as seat of the caliphate, or political leadership of Islam).

One may see in this enough advantage for Abdullah to discount his statement of last week that "we will never, under any circumstances, accept a Jewish state." But what of the other Arab League states, and especially those which have forces in Palestine? Of these Iraq—whose boy king is a grandson of Abdullah's famous brother, and Lawrence's great friend, Faisal—would agree to a settlement favoring Abdullah.

But Egypt and Syria are firmly in the anti-Abdullah camp, along with Saudi Arabia, whose ruler remarked caustically to Kermit Roosevelt last year that Abdullah was "only a minor Ottoman official who has managed to get himself crowned king . . . . and a secret ally of the Zionists." The rivalry between Abdullah's Hashemite family and Ib'n Saud is, of course, due to the fact that after being rulers of Mecca since the year 1100, the Hashemites were chased out by Ib'n Saud in 1925.

The fears of the 40 families who control the present government of Syria have a real justification in the efforts, intrigues and even proclamations of Abdullah, for the formation of what has become known as Greater Syria. A free Syria, ruled from Damascus, was one of the greatest Arab hopes of 1918, a hope thwarted in 1920 by Anglo-French rivalry which divided Syria into its present four parts: the Republic of Syria, the Republic of Lebanon, Palestine and Transjordan. Abdullah has made himself the leader of those Arab nationalists who would re-unite these unnaturally divided territories.

The jealousy of Egypt is apparently inspired by a feeling that she will remain more comfortable on her northern border if she faces there four small, weak and divided states than if a single and much stronger state were to arise, allied through Abdullah, to Britain. The bare majority of Christian Arabs in the Lebanon

Love Letters

tender emotional vibrant

These are the letters that flow with the smoothness of deep waters . . . with words that thrill and linger

Nothing so enhances the acceptance of a love letter as visible proof that care has been used in the choice of paper.

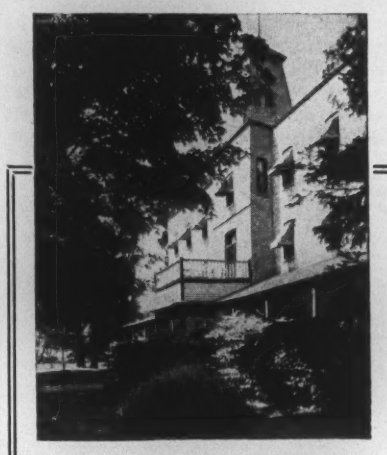
Eaton, Crane & Pike fine stationery expresses the ultimate in taste and loveliness. Their choice is appreciated and remembered.

CHAMIVOR VELLUM

Eaton, Crane & Pike's Chamivor Vellum portrays your thoughts with exquisite finesse. Ask to see it the next time you are buying stationery.

OUR BOOKLET "IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS" MAKES WRITING EASY. SEND 10c FOR A COPY

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. TORONTO

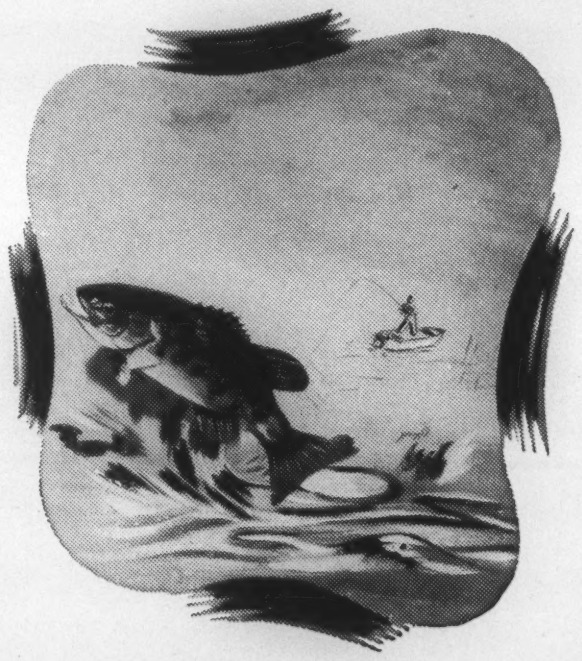


The SUNSET HOTEL
GODERICH, ONTARIO

For Discriminating Guests

Rest and relax in cool comfort at the Sunset. Enjoy your favourite sport—the luxury of complete rest—the finest cuisine and courteous service. The Sunset is modern throughout with large airy rooms for cool comfort in hot summer weather—central heating for the occasional chilly night. Literature on request.

Open for the season June 24
Early reservations advisable



SMALL MOUTH BASS

Also called Small Mouth Black Bass, but its colour varies with its habitat; Found in clear, cold, rocky streams and lakes and in shallow rather than deeper waters.

Favourite baits are live minnows and fingerlings; also frogs, worms, crawfish and many artificial lures, spinners, flies, etc.

A wonderful fighting game fish. Average weight under 3 lbs., but some 5 and 6 pounders not uncommon in some inland waters.

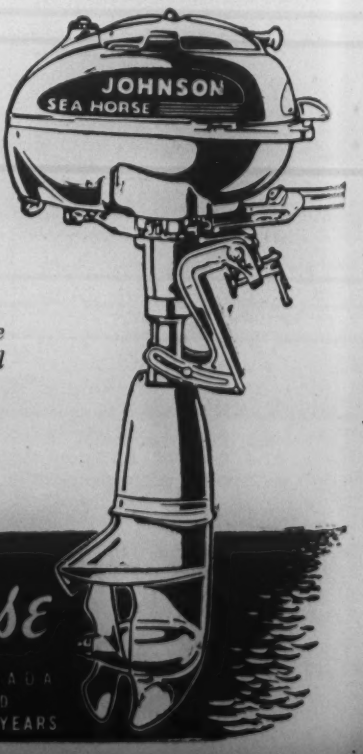
PERFORMANCE YOU CAN COUNT ON...

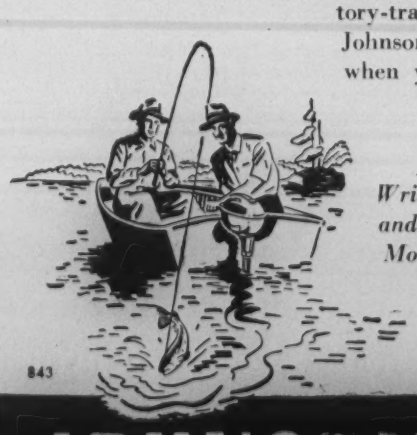
Ask any fisherman who has ever caught a "Small Mouth" and he'll tell you that for dependable, fighting performance, it's a fish you can really count on. You can count on a Johnson Sea-Horse too for dependable, sure-fire performance . . . proven performance under all kinds of conditions and every type of service! Year after year, thousands and thousands of fishermen have been getting that same dependable, satisfying performance from their Johnsons.

Each and every Johnson feature is a tested feature, developed and perfected to add to your enjoyment and comfort.

Dual carburetion for wide speed range; alternate firing for silken smoothness; Ready-Pull starter for convenience; finger tip controls; shock absorber drive . . . these are only a few of the features which make Johnson "tops" with outboard motorists the world over.

And for expert service, be sure to take your Johnson to an authorized Johnson dealer! There's one near you with factory-trained experts and genuine Johnson parts right on hand when you need it.





Write today for 1948 literature and "Know Your Outboard Motor" booklet.

843

JOHNSON Sea-Horse OUTBOARD MOTORS PETERBORO CANADA
A DIVISION OF OUTBOARD MARINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA LTD
CANADA'S LARGEST OUTBOARD MANUFACTURERS FOR OVER 20 YEARS

finally, fear for their autonomy under a Greater Syria.

Two significant considerations, just to round off this discussion of how jealousies between the states of the Arab League might affect Abdullah's plans for settling the Palestine question by absorbing the part of that country which the partition plan assigned to the Arabs.

The first point is that *when the Emir Abdullah set up his kingdom two years ago he dropped the "Trans" from Transjordan*; the official name is the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan. The second point, which may be the decisive one, is that the Grand Mufti's Husseini family, which controls the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine and has been speaking for Palestine's Arabs before the United Nations the whole time, has made a very poor show of organizing, arming and leading its people. Quite the opposite, it is wide open to the suspicion of having abandoned them.

Mufti's Poor Showing

Its irregular forces, which created a great deal of trouble for the British in the revolt of 1936-39 and were supposed to have been organizing for the past year, have made no show at all against the Haganah in Haifa, Jaffa or Acre. A New York *Times* report this week says that nearly all of the Arab population which was to have been left in the Jewish state, by the partition plan, has fled to Arab-held areas.

The plan of tacking most of Arab Palestine on to Transjordan may please Abdullah and be acceptable to many Palestinian Arabs. But what could bring the other Arab states, and the Zionists, to accept it? Egypt has sent an army up the narrow coastal strip, assigned to the Palestine Arabs in the partition plan, and may want to keep this territory.

Saudi Arabia, which is now reported to have forces operating with the Egyptians, almost certainly would insist on Abdullah ceding the long-contested port of Aqaba, on the Red Sea. Lebanon might seek the small Arab area in the north, extending down to Acre. Jaffa, presumably, would be restored to Arab title, as the port for Abdullah's expanded kingdom.

It seems possible, therefore, that the Arab League states might retreat from their insistence on no Jewish state of any kind to acceptance of a scrawny little state such as would be produced by the above arrangement, ringed close about by Arab states presumably powerful enough to check any expansionist effort. As for the other Arab sticker, immigration, that would be severely limited by natural conditions.

But can the Zionists accept such a settlement, with its drastic limitation of the size of the National Home? Can they really accept a frontier which would leave Egyptian forces camped within 20 miles of their capital Tel Aviv, and Abdullah's forces within 7 miles of the outskirts of Tel Aviv and within 15 miles of their chief port of Haifa?

By basing the creation of their state on the partition recommendation of the U.N. Assembly, the Zionists have put themselves in a difficult position to claim more territory. They really only have the alternatives of giving up their "independent" state and entering a federal Palestine, joining in some such deal as outlined with Abdullah and the other Arab governments, or fighting it out for all of Palestine (and Transjordan) that they can seize and hold.

If they should take the latter course they would be *choosing to live on terms of bitter hostility with all of their immediate neighbors (and prospective customers), while relying for protection on distant friends.* The present Israeli Government would rely on the United States. But how long can they count on an administration in Washington backing them in open war against the Arab world? Recalling the many shifts in American policy during the past year, that looks like a poor gamble.

The present policy, of immediate recognition of Israel and assurances to Dr. Weizmann on arms and money, is admittedly White House policy. Reliable reports from Washington insist that neither the State Department nor the Defence Department give it full backing. It is election year policy, and the leaders of Israel would be gambling indeed if they banked on it lasting much beyond November 2.

If Israel Depends on U.S.

After that date, other legitimate American interests in an area which the recent war showed to be the strategic crossroads of the world, are going to demand consideration, with the inevitable result a compromise which will seek to regain some Arab goodwill, ensure Middle East oil for the Marshall Plan, and tie in with world-wide American policy vis-a-vis Soviet Russia.

Now supposing that the Israeli leaders were to take this gamble and it were to turn out as I suggest, what would they do then? Inevitably they would swing about and call for aid from Soviet Russia. And inevitably, in such a case, those extremists of the Irgun and Stern groups who have already called for such aid, being vindicated, would gain greater influence.

Have the Soviets planned it this way? We can be sure, at least, that their Palestine partition policy was based on driving a wedge between Britain and the United States, creating as much unrest as possible throughout the Middle East, embarrassing the American oil operations there and undercutting the strategic front which Washington has been trying to maintain in Greece, Turkey and Iran.

A change of Soviet policy towards the Palestine Zionists seems to have been under consideration since 1943. At that time Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, visited Palestine, studied the Zionist settlements and is reported to have told a Jewish delegation that with Britain and the Zionists at loggerheads, the Soviet attitude had changed, and should Russia be interested in the Middle East obviously she would prefer to support the advanced and progressive Jews of Palestine rather than the backward Arabs controlled by feudal cliques.

Nevertheless, after the war, Soviet propaganda resumed its old line about the Zionists being "tools of British imperialism". As late as July 1946 the Soviet expert on Palestine, Victor Lutsky, made a public speech in Moscow attacking the Zionists for "making a Jewish-capitalist state out of Palestine." The Arabs having lived there for centuries, he declared, were entitled to the country.

It seems that it must have been the scale and success of the Jewish terrorists' action from 1946 onward that convinced Stalin that the Zionists were becoming completely alienated from Britain (there had been, up to that time, many suggestions that a Jewish Palestine become a British dominion), and that support of their aim of independence offered the best way of ousting Britain from a key Middle Eastern position.

Perhaps it offered even more—the opportunity of establishing a centre of Soviet influence in this key Middle Eastern position. The terrorists, already many thousands strong, have shown an increasingly pro-Soviet tendency. The great part of the Jewish population on which the Zionists must draw to build up Palestine is under Soviet control.

Perhaps the Soviets wouldn't count on these emigrants being any more strongly attached to Communism than were the 150,000 Polish Jews who fled as one from their "sanctuary" in Russia as soon as they could after the war. But the usual family hostage system might be used in allowing some of these Jews out of Soviet territory. And if it came to that, the Soviets could hold nearly half of world Jewry hostage for the friendly or at least neutral conduct of Israel in any Mid-Eastern war.

The dangers of a policy which might leave the leaders of Israel to the dictate of the men in the Kremlin and their own terrorist element are greater than those attending a policy which would tie their future to the changing whims of Washington. The Zionists must, after all, live in the Middle East and trade with the people of the Middle East. If they will start from that basis, is not the best solution still the generous and forthright one of cooperation with the Arabs in a federal state comprising the whole of Palestine?

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO, CANADA
A Residential and Day School for Boys, aged 7 - 18

FOUNDED IN 1829

Junior and Senior Matriculation: Games for all boys: Fireproof Residences: Well equipped classrooms: Modern Gymnasium: Swimming Pool. Examinations for scholarships and bursaries are written in April each year. Autumn Term opens Wednesday, September 15th. For Prospectus please apply to
L. M. McKenzie, B.A., *Principal.* 483

CANADA'S *Most Powerful* CRAWLER

THE INTERNATIONAL TD-24 DIESEL
New Master of Earthmoving

Bulldozing earth in great multi-ton bites!

That's just one of the spectacular jobs which this great International Diesel has *simplified.*

It rolls its ponderous load to the crest of a dam, highway fill or spoil bank—*easily.*

The man at the controls is master of the job. For a new hydraulic system places the handling of this most powerful of crawlers at his finger tips!

More work can be done with this giant tractor than with any other crawler—because of its *greater power, speed, versatility and simplified controls.*

Contractors, loggers and miners are enthusiastic about the performance of the International TD-24.

Operators like the way it relieves them of heavy work with its built-in all-weather starting system, planet-power steering, 8 speeds forward and 8 reverse, shift-on-the-go transmission and quick reverse shift. And they like the way this giant Diesel crawler responds to their bidding.

Now the construction of highways, airports, flood controls and all the other public works which Canada needs for continued prosperity and progress can be speeded up—under the bulldozing power of the TD-24.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
Hamilton Ontario
35-399R

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL Industrial Power

INDUSTRIAL POWER DISTRIBUTORS—B.C. Equipment Company Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.; J. S. Galbraith & Company, Vernon, B.C.; Central Truck & Equipment Co., Nelson, B.C.; East Kootenay Equipment Company, Cranbrooke, B.C.; Industrial & Road Equipment Ltd., Calgary, Alta.; R. J. Fyfe Equipment, Regina, Sask.; Kane-Marr Co., Winnipeg, Man.; Twin City Industrial Equipment Ltd., Fort William, Ont.; W. G. Reid, Fort Francis, Ont.; Soo Garage, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; W. L. Ballantine Company Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; Chas. Cusson Limited, Montreal, Quebec; Lounsbury Company Limited, Moncton, N.B.; J. Clarke & Son Limited, Fredericton, N.B.; Industrial Machinery Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S.; Corner Brook Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd., Corner Brook, Nfld.

IF YOU HAVE 5 OR MORE *Employees*
... here is an IMPORTANT MESSAGE

Happy workers are better workers, and there's no swifter, surer way to improve employee morale than by helping your staff and their families obtain low-cost protection against the financial worries and stresses that accompany sickness and accident.

Our Blue Seal Plan was designed to meet your needs.

- Available to firms with as few as 5 employees.
- No increase in rates because of employee changes.
- Lowest premium ever offered for comparable coverage.
- Choice of hospitals and doctors anywhere in the world.
- Maternity benefits provided under family plan.

Write Now for Details

BLUE SEAL

Continental CASUALTY COMPANY
FEDERAL BUILDING
Toronto, Ontario

R. D. BEDOLFE, Canadian General Manager
ROSS D. HEINS, Assistant General Manager

CANADA'S NO. 1 ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS COMPANY

What Things to Correct In Music Festivals?

By SIDNEY HARRISON

The season of musical festivals, in which thousands of young Canadians across the nation have been competing, draws to a close. This writer, a veteran festival adjudicator from Britain, has been a member of the judging team which has been touring Canada for some months.

EVERYONE knows that musical festivals "do good". Do they do any harm?

The best of institutions is liable to harm the sort of people who have a genius for damaging themselves, and festivals are no exception. But if a foolish mother, to feed her own pride, drives a child to practise too much, we can hardly be expected to abolish festivals.

In this connection I must say that there are not many children so driven. When I was a little boy and the piano was my favorite toy there were other boys' mothers who wondered whether Mrs. Harrison wasn't working little Sidney too hard. The fact was that my mother would often tell me to get away from my books and music, whereupon little Sidney would endanger his valuable fingers adjusting a bicycle chain or mending a puncture. No-one can say how hard a gifted child should work; no-one can say whether Mozart's father lovingly fostered the child's genius or merely exploited it; and for my part I am none too ready to believe that a young prize winner at a festival is the pathetic victim of a parent's or teacher's ambition. Just once in a way I do have my suspicions, but I cannot imagine what the festival committees can be expected to do about it.

Competition of any kind has its dangers, and there are some people with tycoon souls who will set out to make a corner in certificates. But let us not be censorious. At one festival I chided a highly gifted little girl for competing against children of her own age, since the result was a foregone conclusion. My appeal to the sporting spirit was all very well, but last year's adjudicator had warned her against trying pieces far beyond her years. Just how old, musically, is a wonder-child of eight?

I have warned people about the danger of endlessly practising one test piece as though festival success were the principal object of piano lessons, but I must also say that running around from class to class, having a shot at this and that for the fun of it, is not the royal road to artistry.

One kind of person really is a menace. He is the teacher who tries to please the adjudicator, when his real job is to please whatever gods may reside in the musicians' paradise. One day I adjudicate in a certain city and complain that the playing is colorless. Two years later I return to that city and find Mr. X's or Madame Y's pupils playing Bach like Liszt, and Mozart like Tschaikowsky. A colleague takes the trouble to show a choir how to sing a Hebridean lullaby with imagination. He returns in a couple of years to hear fainting-away performances of "O Canada".

The Literal Types

Then there are the people with literal minds. A certain popular edition of a Bach fugue recommends a metronome speed of 60 quarter-notes per minute. On goes the tick-tock machine and the boys and girls play one note per second regardless of the fact that the Bach Society of Germany likes that fugue faster and the Associated Board of England likes it slower, that Dolmetsch liked his Bach free and ornamented, and Schweitzer likes it biblical.

If it be true that competitions make some people too anxious to do the right thing it is also true that adjudicators constantly stress the importance of imagination and intuition. The pupils who are unfortunate enough to be studying with literal minded teachers would be even worse off without the festivals than with them. Through the years a great deal of cooperative learning has gone on. It is true that all the festivals have not saved Canada from the juke box and soap opera, but they have been a powerful aid to the teachers who are swimming against the flood of tunes tumbling out of the neon-lighted machines. Far from laying too much emphasis on Success with a capital S, festivals remind young people that there is music other than that heard at a celebrity concert or in a sponsored symphony broadcast. For example, a student will never learn much about Bach at celebrity concerts because celebrities seldom play Bach except in the form of a few popular transcriptions. He will not hear late Beethoven played during a commercial radio broadcast because . . . . well, you know why. But however many miles he may be removed from the acknowledged musical centres of Canada he can compete in the Prelude-and-Fugue class at the nearest festival and hear an adjudicator discuss in detail twenty different performances with, perhaps, some illuminating scraps of piano-playing to illustrate the point.

In some cities—let's face it—the Bach playing is not good. It could be a lot worse without the festivals. Year by year the improvements accumulate. Sometimes they take place quite dramatically, between an afternoon and an evening, when the two young people chosen to appear again in the "finals" dash home to put right what was wrong in the preliminary competition.

In this respect, though not in others, the festivals are more effective than examinations. The competitors and their teachers are shown what to do. What the festivals cannot so well do is to pry into background work—scales, sight reading, and so on.

Adjudicators Are Human

Let me assure everyone that we adjudicators, while showing people what to do, try hard not to become little know-alls. I wish competitors and teachers would hang a text over the piano: ADJUDICATORS CAN BE WRONG. Of course we can, and the unsuccessful candidate may be right. Much better realize this than look for favoritism, backstairs influence, or politics. Even the most highly skilled judge cannot do his work day after day, festival after festival, at high speed, and never slip up. This is not a plea for people to accept our mistakes lightly; if we undertake the job we should do it properly. But we are but human. We have limitations, fixed ideas, moments of irritation.

Inevitably there comes the moment when the forty-fifth contestant (aged 8) gets one arguable mark more than the twenty-fifth contestant (aged 7½). Inevitably someone will then invent a reason unnecessarily discreditable to the judge. Let's see now: what shall it be? Oh yes; let's guess and then believe that Harrison has a down on anyone with a German name. (After all he was a rescue worker in London during the blitzes.) But the truth is that Harrison was so irritated by a bad, lagging, inaccurate accompanist that he failed to observe just how well little Whilhelmina Schmidt played the violin. It wasn't the Schmidt girl he had a down on; it was the Smith woman at the piano.

Much accompanying *is* bad; and it is not much better in the centres of music than in the remoter places. In this matter one can legitimately blame the festivals for not having done more to encourage accompanying through the years. Their competitions have tended to focus attention on the brilliant soloist—the boy or girl whose future will travel through New York or London. I listen to these youngsters and observe with dismay that some of the singers and fiddlers do not know enough about the accompaniment to be aware that wrong notes and bad rhythm are coming out of the piano. I watch the prize-winning pianists and have the unhappy suspicion that, if it came to sight reading, some of them couldn't accompany a hymn tune or a Tiny Tot's Lullaby.

Maybe in certain cases it won't matter. Some distinguished operatic careers have been enjoyed by singers who have always had to learn their roles parrot fashion. And some large incomes are currently amassed by pianists who seem unable to learn a new piece. But since I am not a mere talent-scout for concert agents I take it upon myself to ask the festivals to think hard about accompaniments, chamber music, and any other activity that promotes general musicianship.

In Regina and Saskatoon they have a *lieder* class where the singer is judged by the vocal man and the accompanist by the piano man. Aggregate marks decide the issue. This is good, and more must be done.

More must be done to widen repertoire. Winnipeg produced an operatic class in which nobody sang "One Fine Day". Excellent! But it also produced a senior concerto class in which—the competitors choosing any composer except Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven—we heard such almost forgotten works as Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brilliante" and Weber's "Concertstück". Own-choice classes seldom produce anything not familiar to the adjudicator. If one does meet anything either unknown or relatively unfamiliar, the surprise piece is often surprisingly well played, as anyone will testify who heard the Kabalevsky piano concerto or the Bloch violin concerto in Toronto.

Wanted: More Cellists

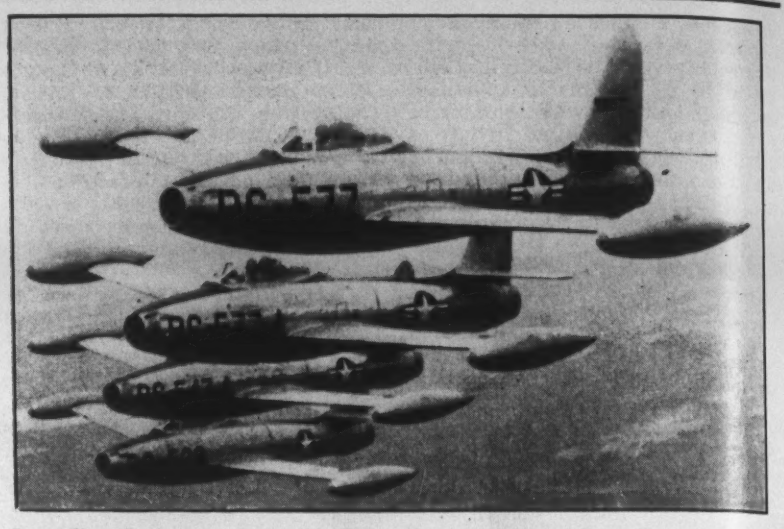
Chamber music is scarce everywhere (and won't be plentiful until there are more cellists). By contrast, a certain kind of pretty-pretty little test piece for juniors is almost too prevalent. Some of this music seems to belong so completely to the world of festivals and examinations that it hardly claims relationship with the music that matters in the world. One turns with relief from it to a kind of junior music that does claim relationship—to the sonatina movements and to the two- and three-part Inventions.

Still, when one has remembered all the complaints and thought of all the suggestions, the festival record is good by anybody's accountancy. Because of it, good music is not completely swamped by commercial music. The festivals are surely entitled to take some credit for the fact that music is more widely understood and appreciated than any other art.

One day, maybe, a bright young novelist will write an exposure of the festivals as a publishers' racket, a teachers' conspiracy, or a Dictatorship of the Adjudicatoriat. He will loose a shaft at the committee-man who thinks that music is primarily a cure for juvenile delinquency or a counterblast to Communism. He will caricature the eccentricities of certain celebrated judges. He will condemn the contestant who won a trophy by playing the first movement of a concerto without ever discovering what happened in the second. He will magnify the malice that darts between the teacher whose pupils pleased last year's adjudicator and the teacher whose pupils are applying polish to this year's cup.

He will have to ignore a great deal of happiness and friendship and good sense.

Far from there being much wrong with the festivals, there is so much that is right and good that, knowing the difficulties, I am almost prepared to forgive the overworking of judges.



P-84 Thunderjets at Dow Air Base, Bangor, Maine, help to guard N.E. approaches of U.S. against air attack, can attain speed of 619 m.p.h.

"My good health saves us money"

"There is great satisfaction in knowing you're really healthy. My good health means that I have been able to set up our life insurance program with the Great-West Life at exceptionally low cost. My good health lets me take advantage of the saving that longer 'life expectancy' deserves."

The Great-West Life representative in your neighborhood will tell you how better-than-average health can earn savings for you in your life insurance program. He is trained to plan your life insurance to suit the special needs of you and your family. He represents an international company that serves more than 360,000 policyholders.

Your future is our business Today

GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG

SCIENCE FRONT

Weather and Health Correlated In Studies of Storm Regions

By EDWARD PODOLSKY

CLIMATE is a very appreciable quantity in the matter of disease. The occurrence and aggravation of certain ailments are very much dependent upon the weather. For example, a falling barometer may help to bring on acute appendicitis. Says Dr. C. A. Mills, a U.S. physician who has made considerable study of the subject, "Knowing surgeons expect an epidemic on such days. The disease is most severe in the world's stormy areas. It is mild and infrequent in Europe's more stable climates and in most of the tropics." Sufferers from arthritis suffer most when the barometer is shifting. Eighty per cent of arthritics suffer pain only when barometric pressure is changing.

Drs. Geza de Takats, Alvin Mayne and William F. Peterson found that during spring and fall when there are marked changes in barometric pressure and temperature blood clots, emboli and thrombi are more apt to occur in the important blood vessels of the body.

A combination of high temperature and high humidity helps to spread bacterial and virus infections, according to U.S. surgeon Dr. W. A. Sommerfield. "The infective droplets sneezed or coughed out are suspended in the air much longer during foggy weather or high humidity." Otherwise they are carried to higher atmospheric levels, where it is believed they are killed by more direct sun rays.

Storms' Human Wreckage

As the major storm areas sweep across the continent they leave in their wake human wreckage in the form of suicides, acute appendicitis, respiratory infections. But, although respiratory infection frequently seems largely determined by storminess, ability to fight such infection is a matter of general climatic control over body heat production. As with the fatality rate in acute appendicitis, ability to survive respiratory infection is highest in the north temperate regions and declines steadily toward tropical warmth. Tuberculosis is rarer in those regions of tropical warmth where the climate is stable and subject to few abrupt storm changes in the temperature and pressure.

In general, it is infectious diseases that kill off people in the tropics while in cooler temperate regions death comes from diseases of degeneration and metabolic breakdown (arteriosclerosis, heart disease, cancer, diabetes, kidney disease, etc).

Energizing climates are not unmixed blessings. In the most stimulating climates of the earth man is showing alarming evidences of bodily and mental breakdown from the fast pace of life.

Another climatic factor which has a profound influence on health is cyclonic storminess. Sudden storm changes in the weather seem largely responsible for the timing and initiation of many types of infectious diseases, particularly those of respiratory and rheumatic types. There occurs a marked increase in disability from respiratory infections among employed workers during winter storminess. Rheumatic fever attacks show a similar seasonal variation in frequency.

During certain years of unseasonable warmth winter storminess is greatly lessened, with almost as much of a reduction from normal as the summer decline from the winter level. During warmer and less stormy years respiratory disease frequently drops and the general health of the population shows marked improvement. Death and sickness rates rise during the colder, more stormy years. In the southern hemisphere, storm changes tend to be more evenly distributed throughout the year or even to be somewhat greater in summer than in winter. Thus winter existence in those regions does not carry the sharp health hazards people face in north temperate zones where winter cold and the season of greatest storminess coincide.

For many types of chronic illness the weather plays an active role. Regions of highly changeable temperatures and pressure usually have a population badly afflicted with sinusitis, chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis and various types of rheumatism. Patients with chronic respiratory complaints in the northern states usually experience marked improvement on migrating to the southwest. For chronic joint pains either the southwest or Caribbean region offer relief. Residence in less stormy climates for all persons afflicted with arthritis should be permanent. Recurrence of pain is likely to follow a return to the stormy areas, even after a lapse of several years.

There is a strong suggestion that mental instability and breakdown are also related to storm frequency and severity. Nervous breakdown and suicides occur mostly in the same people who show signs of physical exhaustion, and they reach their annual peak at the same late winter period when vitality is at its lowest ebb. A prolonged sojourn in tropical calmness and warmth will often make possible desired mental relaxation, just as it reduces physical load or stress on the heart.

It has been found that mental instability, and particularly suicides bear a strong relationship to sudden atmospheric changes that accompany the passage of storm areas. Falling barometric pressure, and the other changes that accompany it, have a tendency to disrupt bodily functions, and it is at such times that suicides come in waves.

Blood Pressure Drops

There is little doubt that blood pressure and stress on the blood vessels and the heart are lower in tropical regions than in stormy temperate areas. People going from west central Europe or central North America to the tropics nearly always suffer a marked fall in blood pressure within a year or two, even though no disease or infection has occurred. On the other hand, foreigners or natives of the tropics migrating from tropical heat to cooler, more stormy areas, show just as marked a rise in blood pressure. These changes in blood pressure take place hand in hand with alterations in heat and energy production.

With residents of the tropics or unstimulating portions of the Orient, cases of blood vessel disease or high blood pressure are relatively rare even among those well advanced in age. The inhabitants in the Orient as far north as Peiping usually reveal a degree of elasticity of the larger blood vessels of elderly people in sharp contrast to those encountered in the northern United States.

In the typhoon-ridden Philippine Islands and in Japan, high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries are considerably more common than in China or the East Indies, although still far below the American level. It seems likely that severe and frequent changes in barometric pressure may act as a disturbing element, predisposing to tension and blood vessel spasm which later bring on more permanent changes. In the temperate zones such pressure changes are accompanied by marked temperature swings, but in the tropics such is not the case.

There is no doubt that climate and weather exert a profound influence on human health. This part of the external environment plays a most important role in our well being. Meteorobiology is one of the newest specialties of medicine and it is rapidly proving to be one of the most important.

READY TO SERVE YOU...

With professional skill in the following capacities –

- Executor and Trustee
- Transfer Agent and Registrar
- Real Estate Management Sales and Rentals
- Investment Management
- Collection Agent
- Savings Department

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

34 King Street W., Toronto, WA 7681 — 132 St. James St. W., Montreal, HA 5166

It's often hard to tell

quality in painting

From a self-portrait

Many a once-scoffed-at artist is now acclaimed as a master. Van Gogh, for example, sold only one painting during his entire lifetime—and that to a friend! Yet today the paintings he left behind are valued at upwards of twenty million dollars. The quality in his painting is at long last recognized.

It's always easy to tell

the finest quality paper

The name "Howard Smith" in a watermark is your guarantee of quality.

No need to ponder the problem! One glance—and you *know* you're looking at the finest quality paper. The name "Howard Smith" in the watermark is your guarantee. The Howard Smith group of mills makes a wide variety of quality paper and paper products.

Howard Smith

PAPER MILLS LIMITED

TORONTO • MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • MAKERS IN CANADA OF HIGH GRADE PAPERS

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOR BOYS

Ridley College — for boys 8 to 18 — combines the advantages of supervised residential life in modern buildings, with sound academic, athletic and character training. Over 50 acres of playing fields for organized recreation. Generous entrance Scholarships and bursaries. For information and illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster — H. C. Griffith, M.A., LL.D.

Applications are now being entertained for boys who will be ready to enter Ridley in 1948 and later years. Fall Term opens Tuesday, September 7, 1948.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1889

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

2-48

City Of Fredericton Due For A Toasting

By VERA L. DAYE

From July 25-31, Fredericton, N.B., will be celebrating her centenary of the status of a city. For 163 years the capital of the province and continually prominent in Maritimes' politics, social life and education, Fredericton has had a distinctive record. The city extends a warm invitation to visitors to come and join in the July celebration.

IT MUST surely be something of a record when a Canadian city can celebrate two birthdays in one century. But when you add the fact that the same city has been at three times, and under three different nations, a seat of government—well, that seems to be a record to break all records! Fredericton, step forward and take a bow!

Thirteen years ago, in the summer of 1935, Fredericton celebrated her first birthday, the 150th anniversary as the capital of the province. This year, New Brunswick's capital city celebrates 100 years of corporate life under the elms. It was in 1848 that Fredericton was first declared a city, and this July from the 25th to the 31st, she invites you, one and all, to a bang-up birthday party.

Built on a level plateau rising up from the mirror-like waters of the St. John River, Fredericton is a city of gilded spires, century-old elms, fine old homes and modern ones, brisk up-to-the-minute stores, modern theatres and hotels, and a great little University which boasts the most famous and perhaps most unusual chancellor in all Canada, Lord Beaverbrook.

Today a city of almost 22,000, Fredericton was once the site of a Maliseet encampment, known as Aukpaque. There, when the primeval forests echoed to the war cry of the Indians, the Maliseets gathered to hold their council pow-wows. Then, during the French exploration period, the Sieur de Villebon in 1692 sailed up the St. John to land on a crescent-shaped point of land. Here with proud heart he planted the gay lilies of France and named the place, St. Anne's. Not far away he established his government, built a palisaded fort across the river and proceeded to rule both French and Indians with a bold hand. As the French rule strengthened, their Governors sent a small body of Acadians from Nova Scotia to found a settlement at St. Anne's.

Acadian Days

From the Acadian expulsion in 1755 to 1782, British forces so harassed this thriving little settlement, that when the vanguard of the Loyalists arrived in 1783 only three courageous families remained.

With the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783 nearly 15,000 Loyalists came to what is now New Brunswick. Free grants of land were given to all. The beautiful and fertile lands of the St. John River valley were soon settled and St. Anne's grew to be a thriving town.

At that period the province of Nova Scotia extended to the Quebec border. But through the efforts of Sir Guy Carleton, Lt. Col. Edward Winslow and other prominent men, New Brunswick was created a separate province in 1784, and Thomas Carleton, brother of Sir Guy, was made its first Governor. He it was who removed the capital from the Loyalist city at the mouth of the St. John river to St. Anne's. The latter location he considered to be more central. Also, it was 80 miles inland and would not be so open to enemy attack. However, he did not take into account that the only means of communication with St. Anne's was by the river, a fact which postponed the opening of the first Legislative Assembly until the summer of 1788.

When Governor Carleton ordered the erection of the capital city in 1785 he decided to change the name from St. Anne's to Frederick Town. This was in honor of Frederick, the Bishop of Osnaburg, the second son of the reigning king, George III. English military engineers under the direction of Lt. Dugald Campbell surveyed the site and proceeded to lay it out in strictly symmetrical fashion. In 1786 the capital was made a town. And as the years passed, the letters K and W were gradually dropped from its name until it became Fredericton.

You'll enjoy a visit to Fredericton. The climate is warm and sunny with no sea-fogs to spoil a day's outing. Canoeing, swimming and motoring are within easy reach. There's golfing and horse-racing and yachting. All these sports have been incorporated into special events for the city's coming of age party. Water sports and pageants of transportation will play a large part in the festivities, a remembrance of the days when the chief mode of travel was by the river.

By Raft or Pirogue

In the very early days passengers often went to Saint John on rafts. The women had a shelter over their heads and knitted to pass the weary hours away. The return journey was often made by tow-boats pulled along the banks by horses. At a later date travellers went by canoe or pirogue, a keelless, flat-bottomed boat propelled by sails or oars, in the summer, and in the winter by horseback, sleigh or toboggan on the ice.

Perhaps some of your own "great-greats" once lived in Fredericton. That wouldn't be unusual for many of her sons and daughters have gone in search of fame both south and west. And if you like to discover things for yourself, you can spend hours poking about the city. There is, for instance, a small house on Queen street where the New Brunswick Legislature first met in 1788 and passed ten acts. You'll know it by the brass tablet in front.

No view of Fredericton is complete without its famous elms. Those in front of the fine stone Legislative Assembly buildings were planted when the place was erected. But many of the other beautiful trees, each slightly reminiscent of bouquets of stately carnations, were saplings when the city was only an infant. Elms thrive all along the marshy intervals of the St. John River but nowhere have they attained such beauty as in the capital city.

A double row of these magnificent trees line the driveway to the three-storied Old Government House near the river at the western end of the city. This stone building was erected and opened with a grand ball in 1828. It is the second on the same site, the first wooden one being burned in a disastrous forest fire in 1825.

The "Old Government House" was built from stone obtained from a quarry not far from Fredericton, and modelled after a residence in the Island of Jamaica. It was the home of the Governors of the province for 70 years but was closed in 1893, the Governors being allowed to live at

A stitch in time . . . .

Good care will often lengthen the usable life of power plant equipment and boilers. Part of good care lies in regular inspection by men trained to recognize early the conditions that would lead to trouble.

Inspection is an accompaniment of our insurance. The Company's reputation for inspection effectiveness is one of the reasons why we write more power plant insurance than the combined total of twenty-five competitors.

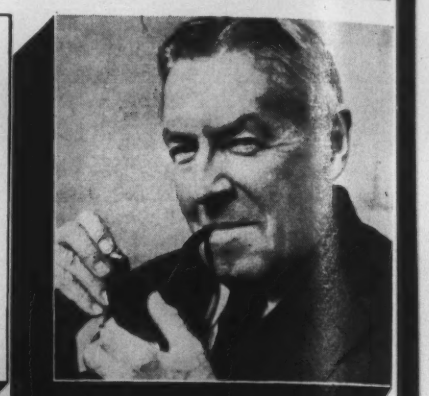
Get insurance protection *plus* the benefits of inspection. It's a stitch in time that can save time, production, money and maybe lives!

Ask your broker or agent for details. 23-7

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Montreal — 350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

IT'S DOBIE'S
FOUR SQUARE
for Father's Day
THE FINEST TOBACCO MAKES THE FINEST GIFT!



GIVE FOUR SQUARE

For the father who is a regular smoker of this fine tobacco, a gift of FOUR SQUARE couldn't be matched.

And for the dad who hasn't yet tried FOUR SQUARE, it will be a pleasant introduction — the gift he'll remember — the tobacco he'll smoke for many a Father's Day.

NIAGARA HAS EVERYTHING!

Niagara is enjoyable at all seasons, especially now! It's a holiday world within your easy reach. Every meal — breakfast, luncheon or dinner — is an adventure in the beautiful Rainbow Room with its superb view of the majestic river and the Canadian and American Falls. Dancing is delightful in the new Rainbow Salon atop the Hotel.

Two whole new floors, featuring sitting room suites and modern accommodation, provide the last word in charm and comfort. Why not arrange an early reservation? Rates are moderate — single $3.50 up, double $5.50 up.

CARDY HOTELS

Hotel GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS · ONTARIO

Vernon G. Cardy, President — Wilfrid A. Stead, Manager

Death never cancels a mortgage!

A mortgage made it practicable for you to buy that new home of yours. But if you have the usual type of mortgage, and are around 40 years of age, the chances are 1 in 6 that you will not live to see your home clear of debt—a grim prospect for your family in these days of housing shortages.

You can, however, guarantee that mortgage payments may be met through The Imperial Life. When there is mortgage insurance it is the mortgage which moves out at death—not the family. Call your Imperial Life man today.

IMPERIAL LIFE

FOUNDED 1897 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

home and hire a house for each session of the legislature. Sir Leonard Tilley was the last Governor to occupy it. Today, it is headquarters and barracks for "J" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. But in spite of the military character, the spacious rooms will remind you of the rustle of silken skirts and melody of music that is gone. On the grounds of this old building, seven skeletons were discovered and dug up in 1933. They are claimed by undoubtedly good authority to be those of Indians buried not less than 200 years ago.

You should not neglect a visit to the Parliament Buildings either. On Queen and St. John streets, they are of more modern construction. In the Judges Chambers adjoining the Law Courts, you will see a handsome old table brought from New York by the Loyalists, and which was used by the Governor's Council in the 1788 legislature. Within the Assembly Chamber itself you'll find an oil portrait of Lord Sheffield, the Colonial Secretary in 1837, one of George III and another of his consort, Queen Charlotte, the latter from the brush of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Educational Seat

Fredericton is a capital city in more ways than one. It is the seat of the Provincial Normal School, and of the diocese of Fredericton for the Anglican church. The Anglican Archbishop resides in the city. His beautiful Gothic cathedral, Christchurch Cathedral, situated not far from the river, was begun in 1845 by Bishop Medley, and its corner stone was laid by the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Wm. Colebrooke. At one time the money for its erection gave out, and in answer to the prayers of the Bishop, an anonymous donor in England sent a large sum, with the request that the initials F.H.S. be cut somewhere on the stonework. If you look on the buttress behind the brass reading stand, you can still see them. The entire nave is an exact copy of the church at Snettisham, Norfolk, England, and one of the altar cloths of cloth-of-gold was used at the coronation of William IV. This edifice finished in 1853 is said to have been the "first cathedral foundation on English soil since the Norman conquest".

High on a hill overlooking the city stand the fine buildings of the University of New Brunswick. This institution had its beginning in 1800 when the Council ordered a Charter for a Provincial Academy of Arts and Sciences. This College of New Brunswick obtained a Royal Charter in 1829 and the name was changed to King's College. Sir Howard Douglas, the Lieut.-Governor, was installed as its first chancellor in that year and gave money for an annual gold medal. In 1859 the College was reorganized and designated the University of New Brunswick. The fine stone Arts Building under the spreading elms was built between 1825 and 1828. It is the oldest university building in use by an institution in the Dominion.

Through the doors of this building have passed many great men. Not the least of them is Lord Beaverbrook, the present Chancellor. His interest in the University is boundless. His first gift was in 1919 when he notified the authorities he had set aside a fund to provide 7 high school graduates to enter, each on a 4 year scholarship. In 1930 he gave U.N.B. a fine new men's residence, the Lady Beaverbrook building, one of the finest in Canada. During the last 10 years Beaverbrook has given U.N.B. the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium, a modern, up-to-the-minute building, and 10 annual overseas scholarships. So far, his generous contributions almost reach the million mark.

The University's Forestry School is one of the finest in Canada, and it is one of the few institutions of learning that can boast of owning trout streams, lakes and thousands of acres of woodland. Before the war its enrolment was around 500. Now, it is 1,350, but the students still manage to maintain the old initiations and customs that are part of the University.

Poets' Alma Mater

Bliss Carman, one of Canada's greatest and best loved poets, was a graduate of U.N.B. So were his two cousins, Barry Stratton, also a poet of no mean merit, and Sir Charles D. G. Roberts, famous for his stories of wild life and poetry.

Fredericton is a picturesque blend of the past and the present. But in spite of its pride in the past, it is still prouder of its modern business section, its up and coming young business men. Last year 450 new houses were built in and around the city, three new major industries were established and half a dozen large buildings were in course of construction, among them, a new telephone building and a swank new hotel, the Lord Beaverbrook. The city feels it can boast of its sound economic conditions and industrial growth.

Many Fredericton folk find employment in the big cotton mill across the river at Marysville. Others are fine craftsmen producing the well known Chestnut canoes and the famous Hartt shoes and Palmer work boots. The city is both literary and socially minded. People like to live there.

And so with her charms spread out in alluring array, Fredericton beckons an inviting finger to come and see her.

ART AND ARTISTS

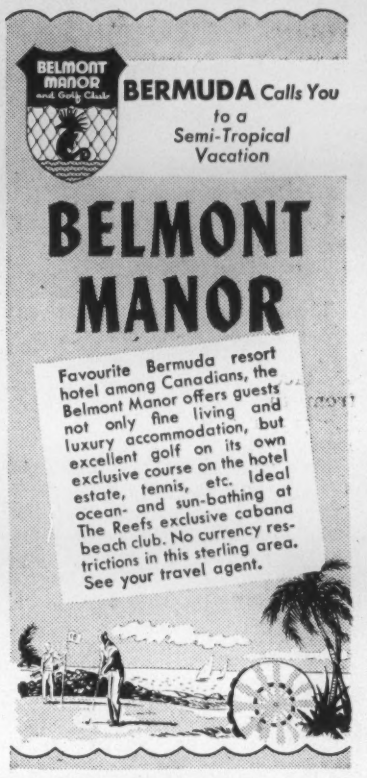
Fleeing Czech Artist Draws Children

By PAUL DUVAL

CURRENTLY, an exhibition of art which is as refreshing as a spring breeze is being shown in Toronto. It is the work of Czech-born artist, Leo Breuckner, who is showing his delightful watercolors of children at the Garfield Gallery. Gentle, lyrical comments on children in both city and country, his pictures limn small fry at play in Alaska, Sweden and Holland. Breuckner, himself, has travelled widely in Europe, where he established an important reputation as an illustrator of children's books. He only arrived in Canada last February but, if his work now on show is any indication, he should enjoy a successful stay in this country. Leo Breuckner's paintings have much of the innocent charm of famed Victorian Kate Greenaway and are a delight to see.

One of the watercolors of children by Czech-born Leo Breuckner shown at the Garfield Gallery, Toronto.

Perhaps the most singular thing about Leo Breuckner's enchanting art is the fact that it was born in today's bitter, suspicious and sullen Europe. The artist, for a number of years, managed to keep just one jump ahead of the Nazis, and moved successively to Rumania, Poland, Lithuania and Sweden. In spite of the tension this must have wrought upon his personal life, he succeeded in continuing to create studies in which it is impossible to find a trace of sadness or bitterness. Instead, these paintings seem to have emerged from the strain of trouble more crystalline and joyous than most art produced in nations usually at peace. They are a testimony to some men's unceasing desire for and faith in a happier and better world.


BELMONT MANOR and Golf Club
BERMUDA Calls You to a Semi-Tropical Vacation
BELMONT MANOR
Favourite Bermuda resort hotel among Canadians, the Belmont Manor offers guests not only fine living and luxury accommodation, but excellent golf on its own exclusive course on the hotel estate, tennis, etc. Ideal ocean- and sun-bathing at The Reefs exclusive cabana beach club. No currency restrictions in this sterling area. See your travel agent.

QUICK REACTION is important test in psychophysical mobile unit designed to test drivers. Only 2% of all tested rated A in moving foot from accelerator to brake when red light flashed.

STEADY THERE says girl friend as pretty driver moves stylus down the groove. Men and women drivers rated on a par in this test which requires steady nerves. Over all only 5% received A.

"Perfect driver still to be found" says Safety Authority

"Traffic safety in the long run is a matter of education" says one of Canada's best known safety experts.

"An important start in this direction has been made. With the assistance of John Labatt Limited we were able to test more than 16,000 people at various public events all over Ontario."

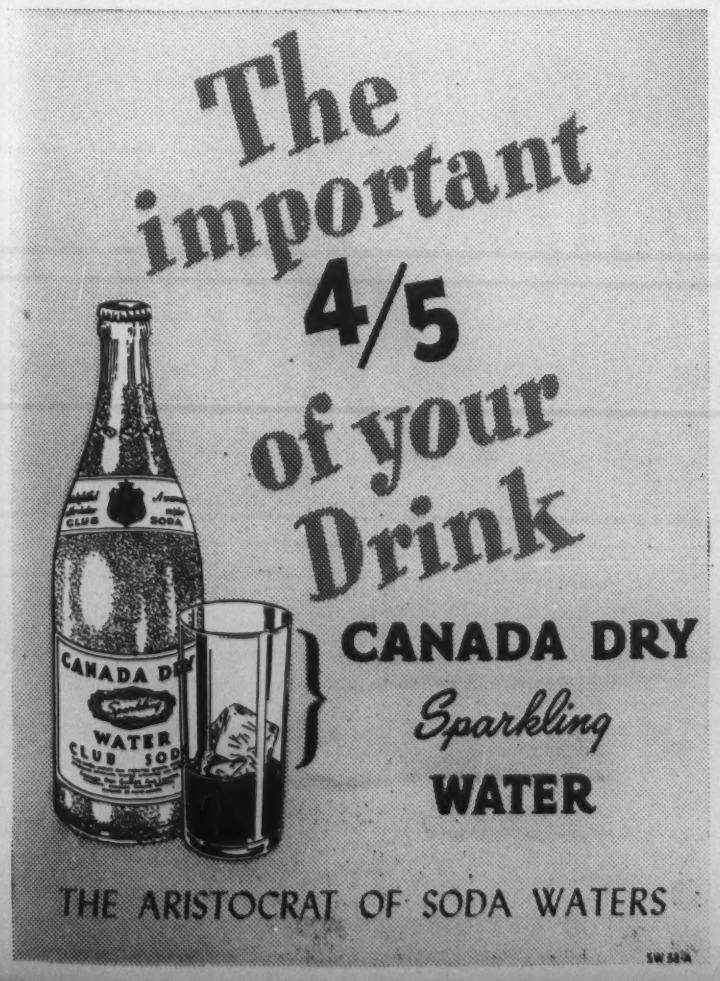
The mobile unit which contains 9 testing stations visited 10 fairs in Ontario last fall, without finding a single perfect driver.

Of the thousands who took tests—some of which are illustrated here—not one rated A (for perfection in all tests). Warned by results all are now safer drivers than before they took tests.

DON'T LOOK NOW but if you can see out of the corner of your eyes, you are a safer driver. This field of vision test measures ability to see objects approaching from the sides or from intersections while the driver is looking straight ahead.

Labatt's BREWERS SINCE 1832

Published in support of Public Safety by John Labatt Limited



THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

On Loong Becomes Jelly Belly And So Does the Whole Book

THE GULF OF TIME—by Robert Standish—*Saunders*—$3.50.

ON SUCH extremely sad occasions as this soft words are perhaps better. It is, nevertheless, distressing to report that the gifted author of "Mr. On Loong" and "The Small General" has done small service either for himself or his readers in this volume. It reads, as a matter of fact, like something extracted from the files at the time of his literary apprenticeship. There is no announcement, or even outside suggestion that this may be so; however, it might be one way out.

"Robert Standish" has a large, devoted and merited following and he has won both critical and popular applause. He has been a deft and subtle creator of mood and his interpretation of Chinese character has been ranked very near the top. Now he has seen fit to discard all this and to retain only a vestigial portion of his structural capacity. "The Gulf of Time", except for occasional flashes of the old brilliance, bears no resemblance to the beautifully contrived earlier tales. Both plot and execution are clumsy and most of the people are wooden. But worst of all, when he introduces his Chinese (a minor character with the atrocious name of Jelly Belly) he makes no attempt at exploration and even seems to enjoy a capricious abandonment. Mr. On Loong must be rotating furiously in his last resting place.

Theme of this book, if one can be somewhat laboriously separated from the maze of incident, is the appalling impact of civilization on the aboriginal natives of New Guinea. These are addicted simultaneously to (a) salt, (b) cannibalism and (c) hymn-singing. So markedly absent from them are any characteristics of "noble simplicity" that the reader will probably agree that the liberal application of buckshot by Mr. Standish's white men was, after all, the properly prescribed remedy. The writer's chief achievement is to create a yawning lack of sympathy for either of his protagonists.

If that were not enough, it is the gold in them thar swamps which provides the original device of bringing the avaricious white men down upon the simple savages to interrupt their devoted munching, salt-licking and singing. Try his best, Mr. Standish's hero is unable to foil the persevering, enterprising capitalist and as the curtain comes somewhat raggedly down, the hum of mining machinery is destined to replace the charming earlier jungle symphony. But what a surprising note of modernity has crept, perhaps by clairvoyance, into the vocabulary of atavistic men as they watch their first airplane.

"They watched it until it was a speck in the sky. 'It stinks!' they said, coughed and turned away. Thus the Stone Age dismissed the latest wonder of the Machine Age."

After more than the usual amount of bang-bang, Boy gets Girl and true love soars triumphantly above the solid mastication of the Upper Malik River. In between are missionaries, tough beachcombers, a devoted British administrator, a whiskey-swilling Kanaka in whom the white man's religion produces a strange effect, jungles, rhapsodical remembrances of the English countryside, piano-playing, floating islands and much talk. A great deal of this is quite readable, even though it is not good.

The trouble is that a considerable horde of Standish followers will seize upon this book on the strength of his name alone; it is the after effect which is to be feared. By way of atonement, and to repair the damage, Mr. Standish should return to his previous genre with the least possible delay and before his undoubted genius becomes forever submerged in this nightmare gulf of time. In the meantime the reviewer must agree wholeheartedly with the jacket blurb, "One can say only that here is a background of fever."

ALBERTA HANNUM

Romeo and Juliet

By THADDEUS KAY

ROSEANNA McCOY — by Alberta Hannum — *Oxford* — $3.75.

THIS book is, in essence, two wholly different stories—each a short story, really—varying widely in tone, content, and interest.

The first story is a sort of cabin-country Ethel M. Dell, an over-long, over-emotionalized, often obscure tale of the love of Roseanna McCoy for Jonse Hatfield. These handsome children of feuding families meet at a fair, realize at once that they are doomed soulmates, and spend the day alternately making love, speaking in infrequent short sentences, and brooding at some length over their troubles. At nightfall, Jonse carries Roseanna off on a notably patient and spacious horse to the Hatfield cabin where his father, Devil Anse, the fearsome head of the Hatfield faction, refuses to let them marry.

At this, Jonse goes up into the hills, presumably to brood some more, while Roseanna determines to win the Hatfield hearts by hard work and clean living. Nothing comes of this. Jonse, unable to stay away, returns to her arms and they decide to run away together, an eminently sensible decision. However, that old devil Anse returns in time to spoil the happy ending, with the news that the McCoys are gatherin' and that shootin's about to begin.

The second story opens here, and it is an elemental tale of hate, revenge, and sudden death. In so far as it concerns itself with the violence of the feud, it is moving and often terrifying. When it switches to Roseanna and her highly confused thinking, it is wholly unbelievable, culminating in the girl's betrayal of her father and surviving relatives to the Hatfields and then, when there appears to be no further bar to the realization of her and Jonse's love, their sudden and quite inexplicable renunciation of each other.

As a hill-billy *Romeo and Juliet*, the story just doesn't come off, mainly because the motivation periodically and especially at the end doesn't quite jell. We get a powerful picture of the tragedy and futility of this famous feud, but always through the minor characters. Roseanna and Jonse seem to be operating throughout in a thick fog. Some of the writing is very good indeed, but there is too much of it, at least in the first part of the book, given to some very thin incidents.

Women will probably take to the book for its tearful exposition of the love between lean, hard, but sensitive Jonse and beautiful, passionate Roseanna, but even they are bound to feel a little disappointed when the protagonists, their troubles basically resolved, look into each other's eyes, mutter "I love you," and part . . . forever.

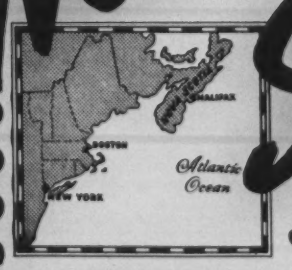
ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

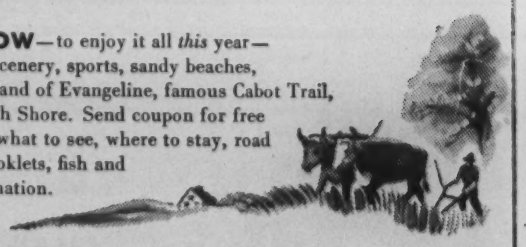
The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

Services are held here under ideal conditions
(There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired
A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST
HYland 5915 HYland 4938

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES
Available for deeds, bonds, jewellery, insurance policies, & other valuable papers
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Putting Your Dollars to work!
by
RONALD A. McEACHERN
Editor, *The Financial Post*
HOW TO BUY BONDS SAFELY AND PROFITABLY
This is a book for those who have saved some money, who are trying to, or who as yet only hope to. It is an expert, interested, and always helpful guide for the prospective Canadian investor.
Its particular study is the employment and safe keeping of money. In order to familiarize the reader with the investment scene as a whole, as well as in particular, it covers a wide range of subjects, including bonds, stocks, market "systems", banks, and insurance.
$3.00
at all booksellers
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
480 University Avenue Toronto 2

NEARBY NOVA SCOTIA
CANADA'S OCEAN PLAYGROUND


PLAN NOW—to enjoy it all *this* year—magnificent scenery, sports, sandy beaches, the lovely Land of Evangeline, famous Cabot Trail, the scenic South Shore. Send coupon for free literature—what to see, where to stay, road maps, tour booklets, fish and game information.

NOVA SCOTIA BUREAU OF INFORMATION
Provincial Building, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Please send me your literature SN-612
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... *Province* .....
SEND FOR LITERATURE

THE BOOKSHELF

Small Town Psychosis

By JOHN H. YOCOM

PARRIS MITCHELL OF KINGS ROW—by Henry and Katharine Bellamann—Musson—$3.00.

THE small town has been a freely worked American story theme—"Winesburg, Ohio", "Spoon River Anthology", "Our Town", "Allegro", etc. Some writers in the genre have aimed at stripping Americans of self-delusion at a time when they needed it most; others, like Henry Bellamann, have believed that the dissection of a small town and its inhibited townsfolk has an especially revealing psychological significance. Completed by the wife of Bellamann three years after his death, this book carries on the story of his earlier "Kings Row". While the book widens the canvas to take in more characters, it still keeps within the town.

The hero, now in his thirties, is a psychiatrist on the staff of the local asylum back from post-graduate work in Vienna. The time is 1916 and pre-World War I tensions are building up. With lofty ideas and a scientific questing, young Mitchell is called upon to trade punches with suspicious politicians who accuse him of quackery, to walk a wary path among well-intentioned but ignorant midwesterners, and to help relieve pitiful minds of their troubles. There are plenty of those in a small town, according to the book. Here is Mitchell's explanation: "The small town is a haven of refuge for people who couldn't lift themselves into positions of importance. Rents are low, people are tolerant of the unsuccessful, in fact are apt to be hypercritical of those who do succeed. Naturally, you can expect a higher percentage of mental illness in the small town."

Finally, Parris has his toughest job—it almost knocks him out—in resolving his own unhappy marriage.

Spine-Tingler

With a liberal use of episodic construction, the authors proselytize for psychiatry, fighting for it as if the reader were as anti as that nasty lawyer Fulmer Green of Kings Row back in 1916. They give the hero too many trappings of heroic ideals, all the while dipping the reader deep in the brooding atmosphere of moonlight and madness and sex grotesqueries. While these defects keep the book from adding anything new to the small town literary genre, they do not seriously mar a story which, when measured only by the yardsticks of spine-tingling suspense will please many readers. However, if they read Sherwood Anderson they will see the difference. His characters, too, are small-town eccentrics, day dreamers and half-insane but they have representative qualities that we all might possess under similar circumstances.

By The People?

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

APPOINTMENT ON THE HILL — by Dorothy Detzer — *Oxford*—$3.75.

MISS Detzer was for many years president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Washington — a lobbyist, vigorous and unashamed. Her book has three points of interest for Canadians. First, it shows how powerful a well-organized, well-disciplined body of women can be in shaping national policies; no such group has yet emerged in Canada. Second, it tells, in vivid style, the story of Miss Detzer's many appointments on Capitol Hill with senators, congressmen and others, and also appointments in the White House with President Hoover and President Roosevelt. (Was Hoover really such a jellyfish as she makes out?) Third, it emphasizes the gulf that separates American political and legislative processes from Canadian. What Canadian lobbyist in Ottawa could or would write:

"Only those who have struggled together in a common cause know the joys that stem from it. To sit in the gallery and listen to a senator deliver a speech you have written; to organize a successful hearing (of a Committee of Congress); to go each difficult step with legislation one has drafted or is supporting; to see it become a law of the land or an act of Congress; to lose a hard, uphill fight, and start again; to encourage, to aid, to cooperate with understanding and sympathetic senators or representatives—all these were the stuff and substance of a rich rewarding job."

Sounding Off

VISIBLE SPEECH—by Potter, Kopp and Green—*Van Nostrand*—$5.95.

EXPERTS from the Bell Telephone Laboratories have produced a volume on the visible patterns of speech. To a layman these are merely jagged vertical lines that have been recorded by a stylus on paper stretched on a moving drum, but to an expert they become a visual plan of sound-pattern groups which are much more accurate for speech analysis than any aural diagnostic process. However, despite its specialized application the book is written in non-technical language and its extensive chapters on the applications of visible speech—deafness, vocal music, corrective speech and foreign language study, etc.—will provide a more general interest.

Prizewinner

MORE than the usual amount of agonizing and recrimination has followed this year's announcement of the Pulitzer Prize literary awards. A new touch of sharpness was added by the *Saturday Review of Literature* which cleverly polled a number of leading American critics and then tabulated their selections against those of the Pulitzer committee; the results were startling in their lack of unanimity, in fact almost a "What Sort of Book Do You Read?" classification. The Pulitzer Prize for fiction was awarded to James Michener for his "Tales of the South Pacific"; not one of the polled pundits had concurred. SATURDAY NIGHT, apparently, was more Pulitzer minded. In the leading review (S.N., April 12, 1947) it said: 'Every now and then a natural-born story teller pops over the literary horizon and here is one of them. The book . . . falls definitely into that really rare category of once picked up, not put down until finished."

MICHENER

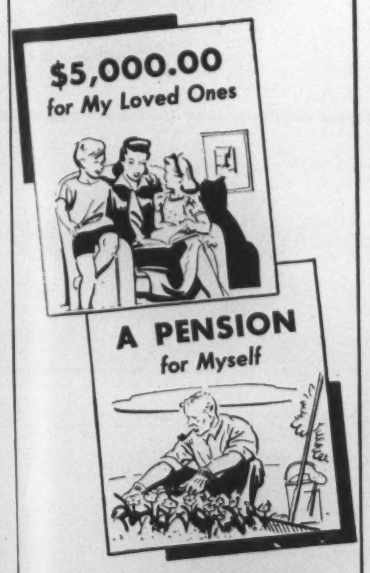
Latest development in the success saga is the news that "Tales of the South Pacific" is being considered as a potential Broadway musical.

For Motorists

CANADIAN MOTORISTS' HANDBOOK—by Lillian D. Millar—131 Bloor Street West, Toronto—25 cents.

IF YOU are a car owner, you already know something of the responsibility which that ownership entails—to yourself, your property and the public. This compact handbook, just published in its new edition, sets forth your responsibilities (some you didn't dream of) and goes a long way toward telling you how to meet them—insurance coverage, highway laws and legal liabilities for motorists in the nine provinces, how to save $100 or more a year in upkeep costs, etc. You will be a better driver and a better car owner for having studied this little book.

"I'VE PLANNED MY FUTURE"



FOR MY DEPENDENTS

$5,000.00 CASH

or $25.00 a month for over 21 years

FOR MYSELF

If I live to retire $25.00 a month for life

OR A SUBSTANTIAL CASH AMOUNT

YES, I've taken out one of the new "Dominion Security" Policies. It is one of Dominion Life's most popular plans.

IF YOU WANT THE MOST LIFE INSURANCE BENEFIT FOR THE LEAST OUTLAY

write for further particulars of the Dominion Security Policy.

Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY Since 1889

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

438

for a gay social whirl
AT THE
Manoir Richelieu
MURRAY BAY, P.Q.
LILTING MUSIC and wordly-wise companions—the kind of people who match your gala mood for a bright, romantic holiday!

For reservations, phone or wire: F. L. Abel, Manager, Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que. Rates from $12 per day with meals.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

715 Victoria Square, Montreal

Enterprise has meaning and value

Pulp and paper has an organized research program covering forest and mill operations. It is constantly pressing forward to new horizons in forest management and in product development.

Pulp and paper's enterprise is manifest in its operations, in its great world trade, and in its self-reliance. It has never been supported by subsidies or price floors. It is the greatest creator of wealth for Canadians that this land has ever seen.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

113 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

FILM PARADE

It Isn't Raining Rain, It's Raining Lost Hopes and Forfeited Visas

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF YOU happen to be the type of movie goer who is made uneasy by the sight of people wandering about in a drenching rain, you had better be prepared for a good deal of this special sort of discomfort in "The Arch of Triumph". Ingrid Bergman and Charles Boyer meet in the rain and wander about endlessly, debating their special problems. Ingrid Bergman's problem is that she had just left her lover dead in a hotel bedroom and Charles Boyer's problem is how to get Miss Bergman out of the wet. Meantime the rain runs in rivulets off Charles Boyer's hat and drops dismally from the ends of Miss Bergman's permanent. All this physical discomfort is obviously intended to represent the spiritual climate in which the lovers move. It isn't raining rain to them, it's raining vanished hopes, bitter memories and forfeited passports. Except for a brief interlude of sunshine when the two escape to Antibes for a holiday the gloom persists right through the picture, with a flash and thunder of melodrama at the end.

It is of course a convention to describe a social period in terms of the meetings and heartbreaks of lovers but I think the convention has been pressed a little too far here. Probably no novelist of the present time is capable of presenting in anything like its totality the interval of chaos and collapse between 1938 and 1939. Even so, Erich Maria Remarque's novel dealing with that period covered a considerable territory—certainly a wider one than its current film version, which narrows everything down to the desperate predicament of the lovers.

As an Austrian doctor who has fled the Nazis to live visa-less in Paris, Charles Boyer gives a performance that is consistent with his usual high level of competence. It is no trick at all for Charles Boyer to look haunted and lost without the slightest sacrifice of his masculine charm. Things are a little more difficult for Ingrid Bergman however. There is no possibility of Miss Bergman's looking doomed, even when she is fitted out with plunging necklines and surrounded by admirers ladling out champagne. With all her vivid talents as an actress Ingrid Bergman remains invincibly a nice girl. Wholesome is a word she has every reason to detest by this time but it can't be denied that it is one of the adjectives that fits her best. And when in "The Arch of Triumph" she leaves one dead lover behind, picks up a second, takes on a third and finally tries to work a deal which would combine the attentions of Nos. 2 and 3, she is not behaving like a wholesome girl and the situation, visually at least, tends to fall apart. It was no help either to set her up with a wardrobe that looks completely wrong on her and would in fact look wrong on anyone, including Mae West.

In addition to Boyer and Bergman, the cast includes Charles Laughton as a wonderfully guttural and evil German "tourist" haunting the Paris boulevards. There is certainly no lack of talent in "The Arch of Triumph". All that is missing is the elusive quality that fuses all the elements of tragedy and make the story come alive.

No Film Miracle

Since "The Miracle of the Bells" defeats any sort of rational criticism, the only possible commentary is to outline its story.

It seems that a movie star (Valli) died in Hollywood just as she had completed her first triumphant picture. On her deathbed she extracted a promise from her press agent (Fred MacMurray) to take her remains back to her native Coaltown and arrange a funeral that would be an inspiration to her fellow-townsmen forever. True to his word he hurries back to Coaltown, talks things over with the parish priest (Frank Sinatra) and arranges to keep all the church bells in the place ringing incessantly for three days and nights. His hope is that the commotion this stirs up will induce the star's producer (Lee Cobb) to release her picture, which out of some inexplicable squeamishness, he has decided to suppress. He also hopes the producer will let him put the $10,000 funeral account on his expense sheet. The producer remains obdurate, however; the $10,000 voucher doesn't come through, and it begins to look as though nothing but a miracle can make it possible for him to give his star the send-off he had promised.

Well, the miracle happens. Right in the middle of the funeral service two stone statues revolve on their pedestals to get a better look at the deceased. This profoundly impresses everybody except the parish priest, who thinks there are natural causes for the phenomenon and the producer who, on hearing of the miracle, bounces indignantly out of bed and announces that he is against the notion of signing on God in the Publicity Department. There is also a debate on the relation between religion and publicity, with Fred MacMurray pointing out to Father Sinatra that Jesus Christ had had twelve of the world's best publicity agents to put Christianity across . . .

I went into the lobby at this point for a breath of fresh air. When I got back everything had been fixed up. The producer was converted to the miracle and prepared not only to release the picture but to o.k. the funeral vouchers. Father Sinatra was persuaded to keep his skepticism to himself, and the population of Coaltown was left with its faith profoundly strengthened in an overruling Providence. All I can say is that the whole awful experience left my own considerably shaken.

•

NORTHSIDE 777. Another of Director Henry Hathaway's dramatic film rearrangements of factual stories, and highly successful. With James Stewart.

THE SAINTED SISTERS. Two pretty lady crooks, one with $12,000 in her old-fashioned bustle, invade a sleepy village of the 90's. What they do to the village and what the village does to them make a film of considerably less than moderate interest.

ST. THOMAS ONTARIO
Alma college
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal—
Rev. Bruce Millar, B.A., B.D.
St. Thomas Ontario
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 8th

MOULTON COLLEGE
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Central Location
New Senior Residence
Enlarged Playgrounds
MUSIC • ART • SPORTS
School Re-opens Sept. 15th
For illustrated brochure, write or telephone the Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

BRAIN-TEASER

Some Peas and Clues

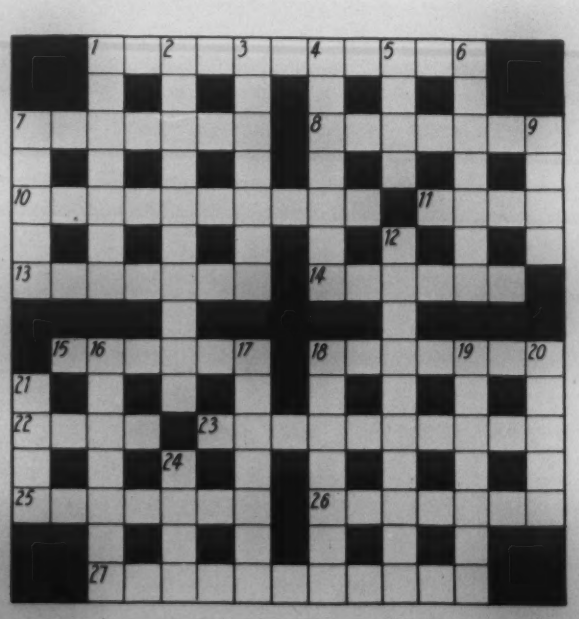
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. An error in computing historical time.
7. Pop Esau into the stew.
8. A very British composer.
10. If Ma's teeth fit in here, he's doomed. (3, 3, 4)
11. The turn of the tide.
13. Where the eyes are dancing?
14. They are usually up to monkey business.
15. Ida and Hal in the flower-garden.
18. Soup's on, but you'll only get a taste.
22. Rehash the vegetables in 7 across.
23. Tough appearance of man with an iron will?
25. Author intensely interested in raffles.
26. Hangs about.
27. A U.S. band leader on the line?

DOWN

1. What'll it be? A fowl's appendage or an Australian bird? (1, 6)
2. A bomb in a bull?
3. The young one is the hope of his parents.
4. Boil tar. (anagram)
5. I bid the same.
6. A colourful guy but there's too much bull about him.
7. A French fruit.
9. Lousy eggs.
12. Dump this.
16. Takes in by capillarity.
17. Leeward island.
18. The last act of secrecy.
19. Mark Twain.
20. We get crosseyed when we look at our own.
21. One way to prepare a 7 down de terre.
24. Chinese poet the like of which there are too few. (2, 2)



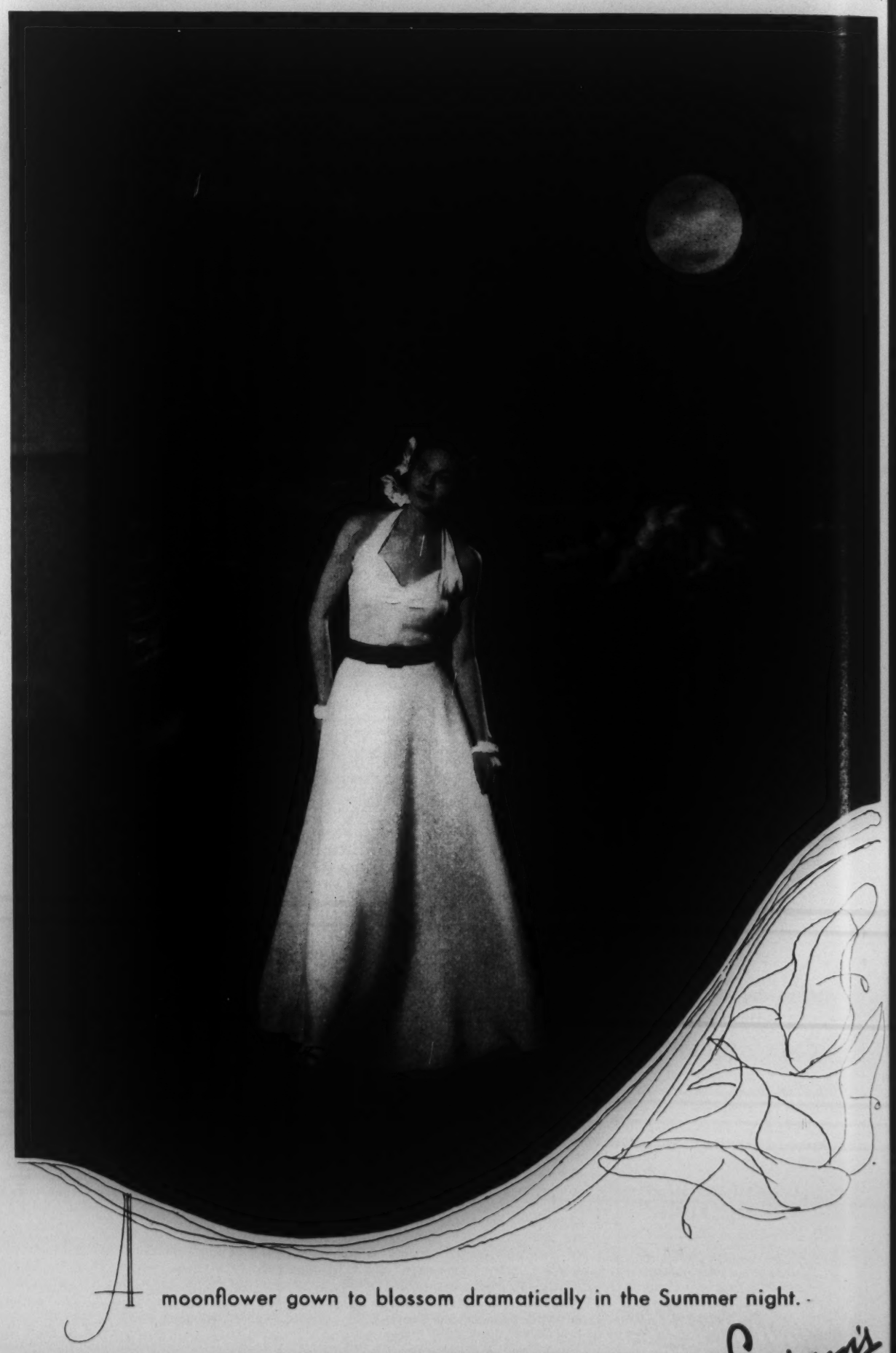
Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Saturday Night
8. Dipsomania
9. Onus
10. Pains
11. Harpoon
13. Exteriors
15. Adano
19. Drops
21. Steep Rock
24. Cranial
26. Can be
29. Port
30. Second hand
31. Balletomane

DOWN

1. Said
2. Testate
3. Romantic
4. Arne
5. Near as
6. Grouped
7. Truro
12. Troth
13. End
14. Too
16 and 28. Adorns
17. Oak
18. Per annum
20. Pink tea
22. Rub thin
23. Tassel
25. Rood
27. Scat
28. (See 16)



A moonflower gown to blossom dramatically in the Summer night.

ST. REGIS ROOM, FASHION FLOOR, THE THIRD

Simpson's

WORLD OF WOMEN

Court Dress – Suzanne Lenglen, who won her first championship at St. Cloud in 1914, introduced the tennis dress which, with slight variations, has become a classic. Mlle. Lenglen was mistress of every orthodox stroke, executed with effortless ease and unfailing judgment. Her photogenic grace on the courts was enhanced by the functional beauty of her costume, a simple one-piece frock with short sleeves, round neck, knife-pleated skirt . . . and is credited with having given women's lawn tennis a new impetus. The white sharkan tennis dress on this page is cut to a new longer length for summer 1948, by a New York designer. Bodice is made with two patch pockets, has notched sleeves.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CHRISTENINGS

Name This Child

By EILEEN MORRIS

"O GODMOTHER, I want to go to the ball," said Cinderella.

"And you shall go, my dear," said the godmother.

With a breath of wind and a rustle of silk, fairy godmothers appear in innumerable nursery tales, ready to transform the world in the twinkle of a magic wand for their young charges. If you have recently consented to sponsor your friends' new baby, you will have to live up to the high standards set by your storybook counterpart, as well as carry out your spiritual duties!

That you were invited to take the place of honor at the ceremony indicates the parents' deep trust in you, for godmothership is more than holding a tiny babe during a church service; it is a solemn responsibility. You promise to be accountable for your godchild's religious training, for naturally he is too young to understand the promises made for him at his christening. From the viewpoint of the church, you are the child's spiritual guardian, not assuming upon the rights of the mother and father, but augmenting them. This role formally ends when the youngster joins the church, usually in his twelfth year, but if your friendship is a solid one, your godchild will look on you as an ally and confidant long after your obligation has been discharged.

Next to parents and grandparents, the godmother is considered the nearest relative a child can have. She should be chosen from among intimate friends rather than relatives, since godparents add to a child's stock of relatives, and become his protectors if he is left alone in the world.

Many godmothers answer to "Aunt," and are unfailingly generous with their interest, dimes and praise. Really successful models are superior paper doll players, delight in model trains, and come through with a copy of "Treasure Island" or "Little Women" at the psychological moment.

Gifts of Silver

One of your first pleasant duties as a new godmother is to give a present to the baby. Traditional are silver pieces—a porridge bowl or mug, engraved with the date and a simple inscription. A baby's brush and comb set is always acceptable. One godmother presented her spiritual child with a lovely christening dress; another gave a well bound set of Charles Dickens' tales. A gracious plan is to start a silver pattern for a girl godchild, adding pieces on special occasions.

As to the christening itself, the ceremony differs in various faiths. In the United Church, the parents may select godparents or not, as they wish. In the Church of England, the child has three godparents, two of the same sex, one of the opposite sex. A Roman Catholic child has one godmother and one godfather, both of whom must be of the Catholic faith. The Jewish rite does not provide for a godmother, although each Jewish boy has a godfather, usually a devout, elderly man.

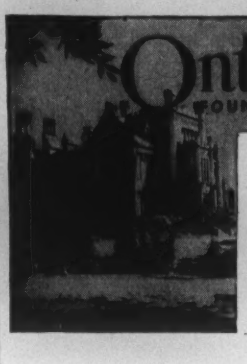
The service is a very simple affair. As godmother, you wear a smart afternoon dress; pearls or shoulder corsage may attract baby's fingers during the ceremony, so keep your ensemble uncluttered!

Should it be impossible for you to attend, a proxy takes part in the service, but without thereby becoming a godparent. If the child is Protestant, probably he will be christened within his first six months; if Catholic, on the first Sunday after his arrival home. A Jewish girl may be christened at any time within her first few months, but for a Jewish boy, the traditional B'rith Ceremony will take place on the eighth day after birth.

In most churches the rite takes place at the close of the regular Sunday service, usually in the morning. Guests seat themselves in pews nearest to the baptismal font. Holding the baby in your arms, stand directly in front of the clergyman, with the other godparents at your side. Relatives group themselves nearby. At the proper time, give the little one to the clergyman, laying the child on his left arm. Shortly the minister will hand him back to you, to hold until the completion of the service.

Be certain you know your godchild's name, for you must tell it to the minister, and whatever you say will be his name for life! If the parents couldn't decide between Sharon and Karen until the last moment, you must guard against a slip of the tongue. Pronounce the name slowly and distinctly when the minister asks for it; naturally the surname is not mentioned, as the child has received this from his father.

When the rite is over, you can relax and smile at your tiny godchild. You have taken on a serious obligation, with no magic wand to aid you, but patience and good humor can still work miracles. And a deep sense of personal satisfaction will be your reward.



Ontario Ladies' College

FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto

• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding. Valuable scholarships offered.

CALENDAR ON REQUEST

REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., PRINCIPAL

4-47

Play-time Casuals—styled by Jantzen

Sunny, care-free days at the beach, the mountains, or your own back yard . . . time to get into these wonderfully smart and comfortable play clothes by Jantzen. The clean-cut, sturdily-seamed shorts are tailored of Crompton Richmond's fine-wale corduroy . . . with a really deep, carry-all pocket—in Turkey Red, Sea Foam, Daymist Grey, Picnic Green, Desert Beige. The easy-fitting tee shirt is tailored of fine combed cotton, in striped three-color combinations. Shorts, sizes 12-20 . . . $4.95. Shirt, small, medium, large . . . $2.95.

JANTZEN KNITTING MILLS OF CANADA, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Burns
Corned Beef Hash
Selected tender Grade "A" Beef, skilfully blended with finely-chopped firm white potatoes. **Real** flavor for a tasty, satisfying luncheon or main dinner dish. Burns Corned Beef Hash is appetizing proof that meals can be wholesome and nutritious, yet easy on the budget.
BURNS
VARIETY IN EVERY MEAL — WITH BURNS MEAT PRODUCTS
Burns
Wieners AND Beans
Delicious smoke-cured wieners and tender nourishing beans . . . slowly cooked in delightful oriental-spiced tomato sauce. Two family favorites combined to make a special all-time hit. Easy to prepare . . . just heat and serve. Be sure of the best, **insist** on Burns.
BURNS & CO. LIMITED — PIONEER MEAT PACKERS OF CANADA
Burns
Chili Con Carne
It's so easy to get that real Southern flavor into your meals . . . just pick a tin of Burns Chili Con Carne from your pantry shelf. Spicy as a Spanish smile, it will add new zip to everyday menus. Made with selected kidney beans, lean chopped beef and lots of delectable sauce, Burns Chili Con Carne is tops with families everywhere.

FOOD

The New Chiffon Cake

By MARJORIE FLINT

SINCE early this spring the homemaker has been made increasingly aware of the fact that there is a new type of cake recipe at her disposal. Advertisements, magazine articles and radio publicity have contributed to make this fact known. In all probability the more adventurous ladies of the kitchen hastened to try it out the very next day and were duly rewarded for their efforts. The praises sounded for this cake are not overrated and the homemaker gets a great deal of personal satisfaction in producing such a lovely-to-look-at and delicious cake.

A gentleman with the very appropriate name of Baker developed this recipe. He was a successful insurance salesman in the mid-west whose hobby was cooking and baking.

During a business slump in the twenties he moved to Los Angeles to seek greener pastures. A chance visit to a candy shop for sweets convinced him that he could make fudge better and cheaper than the variety they were selling. So he began making fudge in ten pound batches in his apartment kitchen for the shop.

While working away at his candy project he used his spare moments experimenting with cakes. He liked the sponge type of cake but he desired something a bit richer and so he puttered away trying out some four hundred recipes. It was a trial and error procedure using all possible combinations of ingredients and methods of mixing and baking. Then one day he achieved success—a delicious tender cake with a glamorous appearance—the cake of his dreams. He knew that he had something different and something very valuable.

Soon he was in the cake baking business. One of his first customers was the famous Brown Derby Restaurant in Hollywood, the gathering place of the movie stars, many of whom became faithful clients.

All business offers for partnership were turned down by Mr. Baker as was an invitation from the White House to instruct the culinary staff in the art of making his cake.

Having worked alone for so long he continued to do so and with the secrecy of an atomic research worker. At very busy times he did hire a helper to wash pans but always mixed the batter behind closed doors so that no one would detect the mysterious ingredient "x" which had turned the trick in producing this unusual cake. Each cake was mixed and baked separately with a peak production of forty-two cakes in an eighteen hour day.

In 1945 it was necessary for him to move and he decided to give up his cake baking—possibly the pot washing was getting a little monotonous. Anyway he had been wondering what to do with his famous recipe. He solved the problem by deciding that the housewives of the nation should have the benefit of his cake discovery. With this in mind he approached one of the foremost milling companies in the United States, but his recipe offer was refused since the emergency flour order prevented the manufacturing of cake flour.

Secret Ingredient

Again in 1947 he tackled the milling company and this time persuaded them to sample his cake. The cake defied the experts! Analysis of more than three dozen cakes did not give the food chemists any clues as to the formula. This definitely interested the company who entered into a contract with Mr. Baker for a "peek" at the formula—at a price.

At last the stage was set for the unveiling of the mystery cake recipe. The company's home economist and the baking expert were invited to the test kitchen where Mr. Baker produced the usual flour, sugar, eggs, etc., used in the cake plus a tin of cooking oil—the mystery ingredient "x". The secret was out! The "x" ingredient, cooking oil, known to all housewives had never previously been used in just the right combination with other ingredients to produce this different type of cake.

So bouquets to Mr. Baker who has produced a new and lovely cake for the first time in a hundred years!

The rest of the story you know. The recipes you see for Chiffon Cake have been tested many times and are foolproof, providing you follow the instructions exactly.

The cake defies description since it is different from any type hitherto recorded in cook books. The taste and texture is very pleasing and the volume of the cake is comparable to a thirteen egg angel cake.

The actual mechanics of making the cake are within the scope of every homemaker. A rotary beater is just as effective in whipping the egg whites as an electric mixer. So if you have never made a cake in your life, try a Chiffon Cake—it will be a success!

Oven Temperature—325°F (Moderate Slow).

Bake in a 10 inch tube pan 4 inches deep.

Sift cake flour once and measure into sifter.

Add—

2¼ cups cake flour
1½ cups fine sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

Sift together into mixing bowl, make a "well" in the dry ingredients and add in order:

½ cup cooking oil
5 unbeaten egg yolks (medium size)
Grated rind of 2 oranges (about 2 tbsp.)
Juice of 2 oranges plus water to make ¾ cup

Beat with a spoon or electric mixer (use low to medium speed) until very smooth.

Measure into large mixing bowl 1 cup egg whites (7 or 8). Sprinkle with ½ teaspoon cream of tartar.

Beat with rotary beater, electric mixer or whip until the egg whites form *very stiff* peaks. They should be stiffer than for angel cake or meringue. Gradually add the egg-yolk batter to the beaten egg whites folding in gently with a down-up-over motion. Use a wooden spoon, rubber scraper or a wide spatula and fold just until the mixture is well blended. Pour batter into ungreased pan. Cut through batter with a knife to break any large bubbles. Bake in oven 325°F for 65 minutes. (Have the oven rack as near the middle of the oven as possible.)

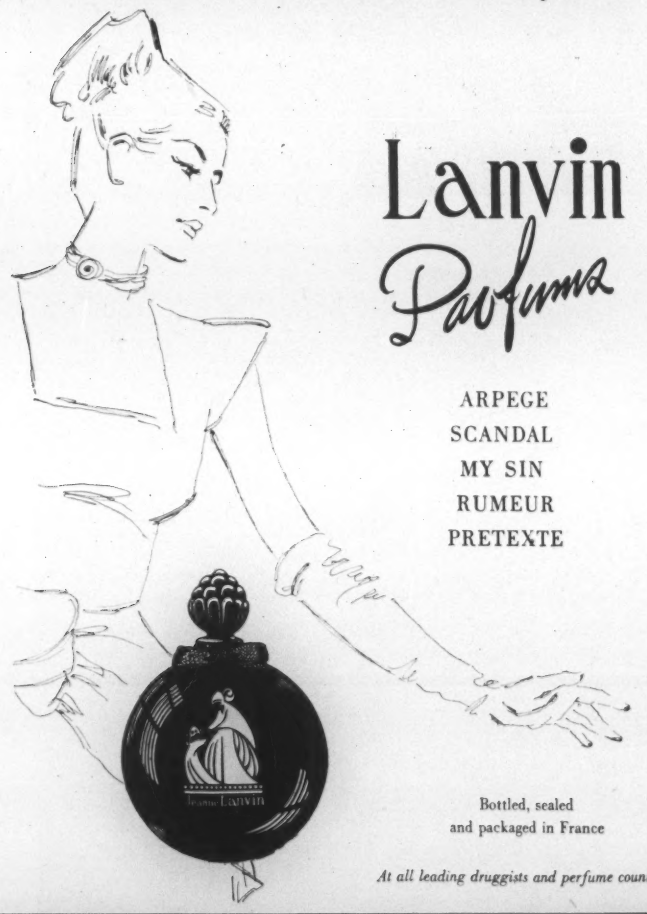
When the cake is done the top will spring back lightly when touched. Immediately turn cake upside down placing the tube over funnel or bottle so that the cake will hang free.

When cake is cool loosen with spatula, then turn over and hit pan sharply on edge of table.

And there you have it—a cake fit to grace a food ad.

From here on you can do what you like with the cake. Ice it with orange butter frosting, sprinkle it with sifted confectioner's sugar or just serve it plain. Then sit back and graciously accept the compliments.

"The Best Paris Has to Offer"



Lanvin Parfums

ARPEGE
SCANDAL
MY SIN
RUMEUR
PRETEXTE

Bottled, sealed and packaged in France

At all leading druggists and perfume counters

ANNOUNCING THE WINNERS

CAMEO STATIONERY CONTEST

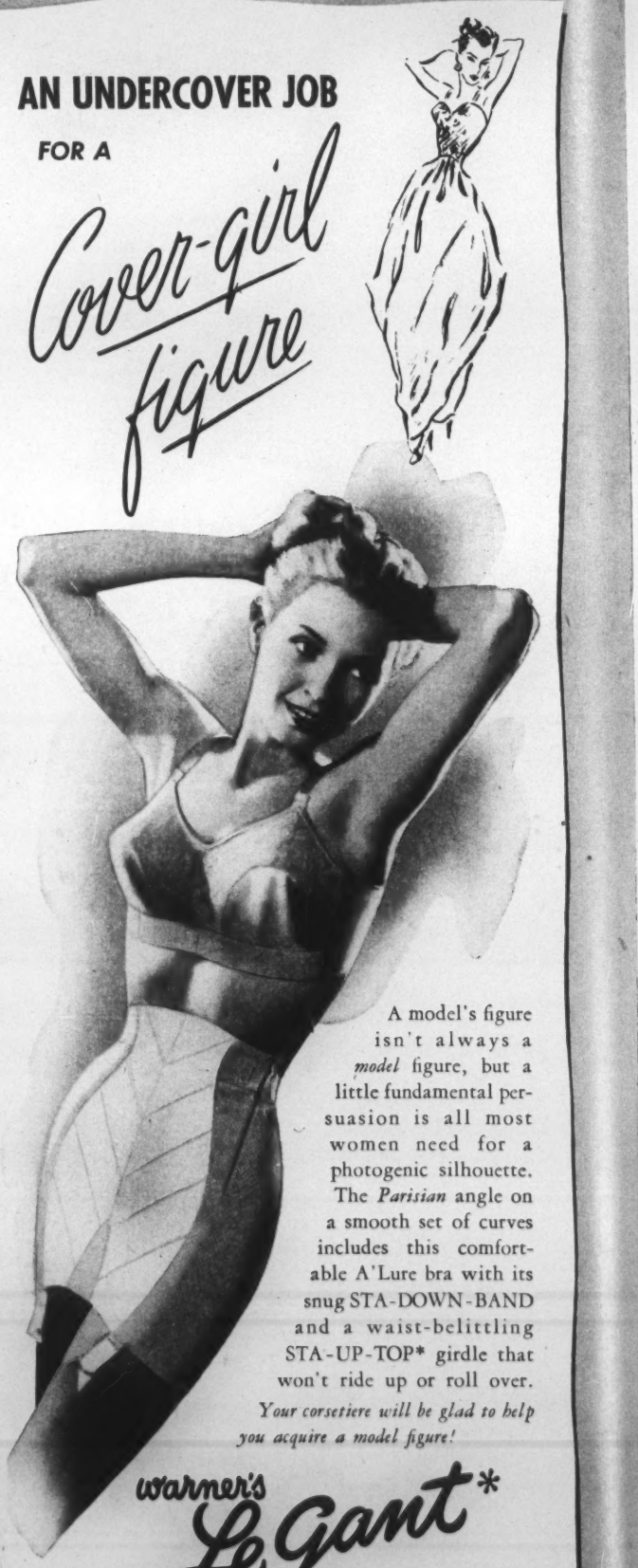
1ST PRIZE $500.00—Mrs. Budd N. Egge, EDMONTON, Alberta
2ND PRIZE $250.00—Mrs. Margaret Newman, MOORETOWN, Ontario
3RD PRIZE $100.00—Mrs. J. R. Dunn, BURLINGTON, Ontario

A PRIZE OF $5 EACH HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING:

Mrs. Irvine Adams, Summerland, B.C.
Mrs. G. M. Anderson, Brockville, Ont.
Miss Mariette Beaudoin, St-Isidore, Dorchester, P.Q.
Mrs. Florence Bell, Hollyburn, B.C.
Mrs. R. Boothroyd, Vancouver, B.C.
Miss Anne Davidson, Vancouver, B.C.
Mme. Antoine Desmarais, Montreal, Que.
Mrs. Philibert DesRochers, Thetford Mines, P.Q.
Mrs. Edith Faulkner, Halifax, N.S.
Mrs. F. W. Graham, Ottawa, Ont.
Miss Eileen Grace Jones, Calgary, Alta.
Miss Grace E. Knowlden, Regina, Sask.
Mrs. M. A. Mathewson, Essondale, B.C.
Donald Macdonald, Guelph, Ont.
D. W. McGill, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. W. J. McLean, St. Catharines, Ont.
Mrs. Edward McQuat, Dorval, Que.
Leonora K. Melvin, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. Réjane B. Mercier, Quebec, P.Q.
Jeanne Miller, London, Ont.
Mrs. R. M. Parkinson, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. W. M. Peterson, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. D. Pryde, Toronto, Ont.
Marguerite Y. Raymer, South Porcupine, Ont.
Miss Alice Roch, Ste-Elisabeth, P.Q.
Mrs. Maude Runge, Pangman, Sask.
Miss Fay Stansfeld, North Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. Marion Swartz, St. John's, Nfld.
V. H. Wickberg, Winnipeg, Man.
John G. Williams, St. Catharines, Ont.

BARBER-ELLIS *Makers of Cameo Stationery*

AN UNDERCOVER JOB FOR A Cover-girl figure



A model's figure isn't always a *model* figure, but a little fundamental persuasion is all most women need for a photogenic silhouette. The *Parisian* angle on a smooth set of curves includes this comfortable A'Lure bra with its snug STA-DOWN-BAND and a waist-belittling STA-UP-TOP* girdle that won't ride up or roll over.

Your corsetiere will be glad to help you acquire a model figure!

Warner's Le Gant*

Parisian CORSET MFG. CO. LTD.

* Trade Mark Registered

RADIO

Finale on "Stage 48"

By JOHN L. WATSON

"STAGE 48", like T. S. Eliot's world, ended "Not with a bang but a whimper". In his play, "Uncertain Glory", producer Andrew Allan unveiled a hitherto unknown facet of his many-sided genius and revealed himself as a sort of superior Faith Baldwin with a bright future in the women's magazine field. I can't believe that Mr. Allan, who is such a superlatively good theatre-man, was taking himself or his play very seriously on Sunday night.

In his curtain-speech at the end of the play, Mr. Allan was both apt and gracious. He reminded us that "Stage 48" had presented thirty-seven plays, of which roughly half were adaptations of classics and semi-classics and half original radio works, mostly by Canadian authors. He also reminded us of the obvious fact—which most of us tend to forget—that you can't please all of the people all of the time. Among the many listeners to the "Stage" there are those who would like more adaptations and fewer original plays and those who would like the reverse; some who want more comedies, others who want none at all, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The best a harassed producer can do is to try to please as many people as possible as often as he can.

For my part, there are two things which I hope Mr. Allan will do when the time comes to draw up plans for "Stage 49". First, I hope he will insist on a much higher standard of competence in original Canadian plays. He is to be applauded for devoting a large proportion of his time to the works of Canadian writers, thereby helping to create a school of Canadian play-writing, but, in the interests of the listeners, who, after all, are the most important element in the process, these Canadian plays ought to be selected on their own merits as works of art, not on their "Canadian-ness". We have had some fine stuff on "Stage 48"—some wonderful writing by men like Lister Sinclair and Joseph Schull—but we have also had a good deal of second- and third-rate stuff which, I suggest, was used primarily because of its Canadian origin and Mr. Allan's commendable desire to further the cause of Canadian writing. The listeners to "Stage 49" will want to hear *good plays* which may or may not be written by Canadians, not plays written by Canadians which may or may not be good.

More Actors

In the second place, I hope Mr. Allan will try very hard to find more actors of the calibre of Braden, Knapp, Moore and Drainie. The "Stage" badly needs more people for leading roles—not because the present players are not good enough but because they are not numerous enough. For example, I doubt if there is a more talented pair of actors on any radio network than Bernard Braden and Budd Knapp, but they are too much with us; their voices are becoming so familiar to C.B.C. listeners that their impersonations are losing their punch.

It is a source of unending wonder to most of us that Andrew Allan should have remained in Canada while other producers without a quarter of his talent have been seduced by Yankee gold. Whatever his reasons for remaining with us, we should be thankful that they exist.

With the help of Lucio Agostini, who has a positive genius for radio music, and a group of tremendously able performers, Mr. Allan has built up in a little over four years, what is unquestionably the best radio repertory company on this continent.

•

It is good to see the radio taking frequent advantage of the prodigious array of talent in the Royal Conservatory of Music. While the work of students is no substitute for the finished performances of professional artists, it is only right that the efforts of these tremendously hard-working young people should be rewarded by their being provided with as large audiences as possible.

The performance of Gluck's "Orfeus and Eurydice" by the Opera School, while it bore the stamp of immaturity, nonetheless added further laurels to the Conservatory's already illustrious reputation. Louise Roy, upon whom the heaviest burden fell, sang the exacting role of Orfeus with remarkable finesse and sympathy. Her voice is none too flexible and she has yet to develop real dramatic power but her tones are rich and full-bodied and she sings with such clarity that every word is audible—which makes her a singer in a thousand. Mary Morrison gave a sparkling performance in the secondary role of Eurydice and Beth Corrigan carried on ably as Amon.

The C.B.C. engineers seem to need more experience in broadcasting opera.

•

The radio adaptation of Paul Hiebert's riotously funny parody, "Sarah Binks" was wonderfully amusing but its humor was very different from that of the original. The book is funny because, like all good satires, it is not very far removed in style from the thing it satirizes. It is the distorting-glass reflection of the kind of literary biography which all of us know so well. The broadcast, on the other hand, was such unabashed nonsense, because it was unlike any other broadcast that has ever convulsed the air-waves.

Tommy Tweed, the adapter, must have realized how utterly impossible it was to "dramatize" the story of the divine Sarah, to transpose Prof. Hiebert's succulent "literary" style from the printed page to the spoken word. Therefore, he horsed it up, made a farce of it with all sorts of topical allusions and introduced music patterned by Lucio Agostini after the styles of our "composers of distinction".

ROGER & GALLET

Salute to Beauty

Sachet (Dry Perfume) in assorted fragrances.

Roger & Gallet Sachet does double duty! Their rare scents hint of excitement, love and beauty. You'll like it because it's lasting . . .

PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY — BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK

General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 84 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

NAUSEA due to travel motion, RELIEVED with the aid of MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

aids in quieting the nervous system

THE WORLD OVER

Oriental Cream GOURAUD

helps protect the skin from sun and wind during your day on the golf course. A beautifying cream for day and evening events.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

HOW TO GET RID OF CORNS

Relief in a jiffy! That's what Blue-Jay brings to corn-sufferers. Its Nupercaine* deadens the pain, while Blue-Jay's gentle medication softens, loosens, the hard core. Then you simply lift the corn out.

Blue jay

*Reg. in Canada Ciba's Brand of Dibucaine

BAUER & BLACK

Division of the Kendall Company (Canada) Limited Toronto, Ontario

Elizabeth Arden

Essentials

TO CLEANSE, REFRESH, SMOOTH

Cleanse with Ardena or Fluffy Cleansing Cream, 1.25 to 7.00;
Refresh with Skin Tonic, 1.25 to 9.75; Special Astringent, 2.75 and 4.75;
Smooth with Ardena Velva Cream, 1.25 to 7.00;
Orange Skin Cream, 1.25 to 9.50;
or Perfection Cream, 7.50 and 12.50.

At Smartest Shops in Every Town

4006

When MINUTES Count

"Psst! I'll be down in a jiffy, dear—as soon as I clean the bathtub with this Old Dutch Cleanser."

And when she says "jiffy," she *means* "jiffy" — Old Dutch'll have that tub shining clean in a flash! For in cleaning, *both* grease and dirt are problems. And with a grease-dissolver for grease, plus fast-acting Seismotite for dirt and stains, Old Dutch gives you a special, fast cleaning action no other material has. But discover for *yourself* what tests have proved — Old Dutch is fastest, easiest *by far* of *all* leading cleansers!

MADE IN CANADA

SPEAKERS

Audiences, Too, Must Be Wooed and Won

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

A SHORT time ago I wrote an article for these pages entitled "The Care and Feeding of Speakers." This has brought considerable comment from readers. One of them writes:

"I quite agree with you that many audiences don't 'do right' by their speakers. But do speakers always 'do right' by the people to whom they talk? How many times have I had to sit through long-winded and uninteresting discourses, badly-planned and badly-delivered! Surely audiences are worthy of more consideration than they sometimes receive? As a speaker yourself, have you anything to say about 'the care and feeding of audiences'? Have you any pointers, for instance, that you could pass on that might help some of our speakers to improve their ways and spare audiences the suffering they are forced on occasion to endure?"

I heartily agree with my correspondent that audiences often do suffer as badly from their speakers as speakers frequently suffer from their audiences. I agree also that each owes a duty to the other that sometimes has to be learned. And I do have some pointers, gleaned from my own experience as a speaker over a period of around ten years, that I'd be glad to pass on for what they're worth. Whether what I have learned has helped to make me a *better* speaker is not, of course, for me to say. But I do know that what I have learned has helped *me* personally and has made speaking for me a much easier and pleasanter job than it was when I began.

For one thing I no longer have that clammy feeling in the palms of my hands that used to beset me every time I rose to my feet. Nor do I now suffer so frequently from that uncomfortable lump that used to rise in my throat and refuse to be swallowed, so that sometimes I would wonder if my voice would ever come out at all. Nor do I endure so often that sudden, disturbing pain in the pit of my stomach, that used to lead me to fear that I might have to rush off to the ladies' room just as I was being called upon to say my piece.

I am still horribly nervous—but most people don't know anything about it but myself. I have learned, not to be completely free of nervousness, which we are told assails even the most gifted and experienced speakers, but to control how I feel and to prevent my nervousness from reacting on my audiences.

If one can't do that, then one should never attempt public speaking at all.

Maiden Speech

I shall never forget the agony of my first speech. It was soon after my first book had come out and my publishers had told me that I must "publicize" myself by accepting any invitations I might receive to speak. It would be good for the sales of my book, they said. But I had never made a speech in the whole of my life, I protested. I was quite sure I never could make one!

So when the principal of my young daughter's school invited me to address the students on "The Value of Good English" I at first firmly refused. What did I know about Good English anyway? It would mean considerable research. Besides, I never would be able to "say" it.

Then I remembered my publisher's ultimatum. Perhaps I really should make a try. Talking to children shouldn't be *too* hard. I would see how I got along with them. I finally accepted the job.

I carefully wrote out what I wanted to say. I went over it again and again till I felt I had the whole speech letter perfect. (I came across a copy of that address the other day. I marvel now that the children sat through it as quietly as they did. It really was dreadfully dull!)

When I stood up before those hundreds of curious young eyes—the big auditorium was full of girls and boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen—I was so terrified that every single word of my speech fled from my mind. Fortunately I had brought the manuscript with me. I just had to read it word for word.

At the end I was greeted, to my own amazement, with the most generous of applause. I left the platform feeling slightly less crestfallen than I had expected to be. Evidently my talk hadn't been too bad.

Later, when my daughter arrived home from school, I asked her, "Well, and what did the children think of my speech?"

Mary smiled. "Oh," she replied, casually, "they didn't say anything about your speech, mummie. But they did say you look like Claudette Colbert!"

So much for youthful reaction.

The second time I made a public speech was at a big meeting in Toronto. I did the same thing as before—I wrote my speech out and tried to learn it off by heart. The moment I got to my feet, however, the whole thing vanished from my mind again. I fumbled for my notes—and found that I had left them at the hotel.

For a second or two I was positively panic-stricken. Then I made a quick decision. No particular subject had been announced. I would just tell them about some of my experiences in writing a book, I thought. I knew all about *that*, anyway. To this day I do not remember what I said. But it seemed to please my listeners.

On Your Feet

Those two experiences taught me my first good lesson regarding public speaking. That is, always to speak on a subject one really knows something about, and always to speak, if possible, in an extemporary fashion. If one really knows one's subject, one can speak with authority and from the heart.

This does not mean, of course, that a speech shouldn't be planned or that one shouldn't use a few notes. A good speech, like a good story, must have a beginning, a middle and an end. But it differs from a story in that it need not necessarily "read" well. A speech is created for the ear, not the eye.

In his excellent book, "Thinking on Your Feet," Louis Nizer says that a speaker must not only meet the requirements of a writer in being interesting, informative and eloquent but more — "he must adjust his rhythm and his form to the capacity of the mind for immediate absorption and understanding." Written speeches, he says, are almost always bad. "They may please the eye but the ear's standards are different."

There are exceptions to this rule, of course, as when a lot of statistics have to be quoted or difficult names or facts have to be included. But an extemporary talk, even if not as well phrased as one that has been written out before, has a natural and spontaneous sound that people like.

First, then, the beginning. You must try to capture the attention of your audience from the start. So have a few good opening sentences. Or begin with a story appropriate to your subject. Better still if it is a funny story, for it will put your audience into a good humor right away.

Let Yourself Go

Next, the middle. This is the proposition and its discussion. Here you can let yourself go. State your ideas clearly and modestly. But be sure not to step on anyone's toes. Most people have very definite ideas on such matters as religion, politics, sex and so forth, and one should be most tactful concerning them. Never talk down to your audience. Treat them as equals. Take them into your confidence as friends.

Finally, the conclusion. Sum up, in a few brief sentences, what you have said. And then sit down.

So much for the speech itself. The next important thing is to be most careful what you wear. Remember that your audience will not only be listening to you; it will also be looking at you. Look the very nicest you can. With a man this isn't much of a problem, of course, except that he should see to it that his suit is clean and well-pressed and that his shoes are decent and well-polished.

With a woman personal appearance is more complicated. If you don't look right you won't feel right and that will affect your talk. I recall one occasion when I spoke at a luncheon of very smart business women. The dress I was going to wear didn't come back from the cleaners in time and so I was forced to put on something I didn't much like. The consciousness of that dress tinctured my whole speech. I knew I made a poor one that day—and it was entirely the fault of my wrong clothes!

Another thing. It is well never to wear a large or glittering ornament on your dress or hat, that will catch the light and the attention of the audience every time you move. Also, don't wear long beads or a chain that you may be tempted to fuss with. If you are going to speak from a platform, it is wise to wear a dress that is a bit on the long side. You will be several feet higher than your audience and your dress will look shorter from that angle. Be sure, too, that your slip isn't showing and that your stocking seams are pulled up straight. These may seem to be trite enough details but it is amazing how many speakers err in these respects.

Not all of us can be beautiful but we can all look our best.

Another thing I have learned is always to be in good time. Nothing is so upsetting to a speaker than to be flurried on arrival. I once got off a train just in time to dash straight to a meeting at which I was to talk without having had time to look into a decent mirror. I was flustered and excited and at the end of the evening I discovered that I had a big smudge of coal dust on one cheek!

If you are served a meal before speaking, eat leisurely and sparingly. Some people prefer not to eat at all.

Speak Up!

Don't rush into your speech the moment the chairman has introduced you. Rise quietly, survey your audience with friendly detachment, and then begin. Stand naturally and easily. Don't stare glassily into space or focus your eyes on some particular member of the audience. Let your gaze travel naturally from group to group, so that everyone in your audience will feel that they are included in what you are saying. If you are conscious of your hands, clasp them loosely in front of you, or rest them on a chair or table; or hold your notes in one hand. Alter your position from time to time as the spirit moves you but never teeter back and forth on your heels and never try to strike dramatic attitudes. I once saw a speaker fall right off a platform doing this.

Two things will lose you the attention of your audience. Uninteresting material and not making yourself heard.

While you are on your feet, then, remember that you are in the position somewhat of a dictator. You can say what you like and your audience must listen. Be sure, therefore, that what you have to say is either informative, entertaining or provocative.

To be heard you must speak out clearly and distinctly. It is a good plan to try to pitch the voice so that it will reach the remotest corners of the room. Also, don't speak too fast. And don't be afraid of long pauses. Nothing is more effective than a long pause after an important statement. Above all, don't talk too long. Forty minutes is a good limit. But if you can say what you have to say in twenty, so much the better. It is always wiser to leave your audience wanting more than to have them sigh with relief when you finish.

These, then, are some of the things I myself have learned. Perhaps the recounting of them will help others as much as a knowledge of them has helped me.

To sum up. Know your subject well. Prepare it carefully. Present it extemporaneously or with as few notes as possible. Look attractive. Make yourself heard. Be brief!

BY APPOINTMENT PERFUMERS TO H.M. QUEEN MARY, YARDLEY, LONDON
It is a perfume
made to match your flair
for perfection . . . a scent
that is proudly regal . . . a
fragrance that conjures visions of
loveliness with a lordly air . . . It is
Bond Street BY YARDLEY
OF LONDON
Yardley English Complexion Powder (Perfumed with "Bond Street") $1.00
"Bond Street" Perfume $2.50 to $7.50

BUYING HABITS

To Market, to Market

By EILEEN MORRIS

WHILE you study price tags, your grocer is studying you these days. The Canadian storekeeper tells us your shopping follows a pattern, and your final choice is influenced by a number of indirect—and interesting factors.

He has found, for instance, that three out of five women shop to the right, only turning left for specific items on their market lists. So he cashes in on that feminine weakness by stocking mayonnaise, olives, sandwich spreads and custards on those money making right hand shelves! And on the left? There you'll find such household staples as flour, bread, and Fido's dog food.

That counter set at a bold angle at the head of the aisle is also designed to flag you to a halt. Its position catches your eye as you turn from one aisle to the next; its soothing shade of green draws you like a beckoning finger. When you find it carries a wide variety of related items, the sales appeal of each product is strengthened, and you buy more.

Color influences your buying habits tremendously. You buy or reject solely on color preferences. That means that the lowly label is worth its weight in sales slips, for the more appetizing its picture, the more likely you are to reach up to the shelf. Yellow on a label gives you a lift, sends the product up in your estimation. Strong colors are best sellers. To housewives, clear reds and blues denote fresh, up-to-date merchandise; pale colors and certain shades of yellow-green have poor sales appeal. And dented tins or ripped labels are shunned by most women shoppers.

Color Beguiles

"Our sales of polishes and cleaners were down," one store manager recalled. "Set against a drab grey-white background, the tins and packages gave women a back ache just to look at them. Then we painted that section a warm apricot shade, and presto! the demand for cleaners was so heavy that we had to keep re-stocking those shelves." Because you like to pick and choose from well filled shelves, busy clerks replenish dwindling supplies as soon as they can.

Today every housewife is watching prices more closely than at any time in the past six years. And price tags also affect your buying habits! "The bigger the tag, the better the bargain, is the reasoning of a good many shoppers," a clerk explained. "And a tag which reads '11 cents' hasn't nearly the same pulling power as one proclaiming '3 for 33 cents'!" Every grocer also knows that the sign, "Only two to a customer" will push slow moving items off their shelves—but fast!

You buy more goods if they are all slicked up in cellophane, too. One merchant who put half his supply of lemons in an open bin, half in cellophane bags, found at the end of the day that three times the quantity of cellophane wrapped fruit had been sold. "Women trust goods more, think it looks fresher," he said.

How does a mere male get along when let loose among the cheese spreads? He, dear innocent, falls for every psychological trap! While his better half is buying the week-end roast, he's happily filling a basket with such non-essentials as potato chips and peanuts. Grocers find that when Dad comes along to help carry the bags, he'll weigh them down with all manner of fancy extras.

When stores are crowded and lines form before the cash register, you aren't extravagant. Like a good budget Bridget, you stick to your market list. But come a quiet day, when you can wander about the aisles at your own pace, and your impulse buying soars. The housekeeping allowance is forgotten when you pause in front of crisp celery hearts or a new cake mix, and before you're through, you have probably bought from one to three extra items.

And as any woman knows—that's the fun of shopping!

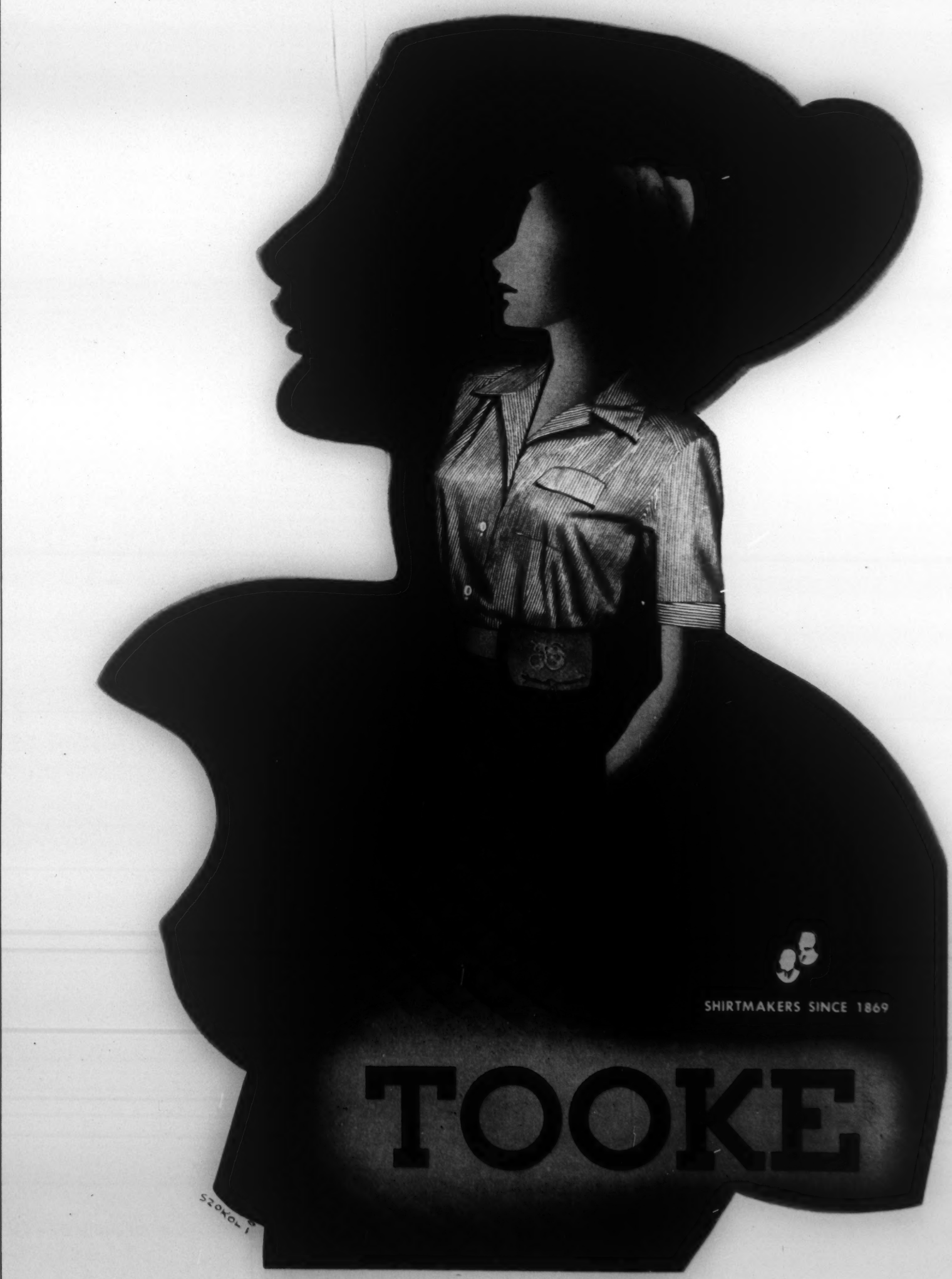
SKETCH

MOST beautiful how often most imperfect!
Round hills richly fecund;
here grass herb cowparsley
how succulent, lush, kneedeep standing;
there fruit-blossom bursting
ecstasy bursting
perfumed smokeplume
spring spilling over.

Under hedge
discreetly, neatly green,
venom hidden in innocent seeming—
poison ivy!

ANNE MARRIOTT

Panniers are news in the London collections. On right, a Norman Hartnell gown in yellow crepe with pannered skirt and fichu effect. Left, Hartnell's ankle-length ballerina skirt with moulded bodice, low décolletage and becoming capelet effect.



be at your best

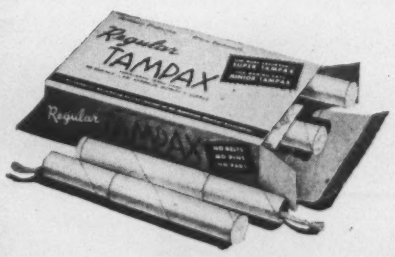
all the time with Tampax!

NO BELTS NO PINS NO PADS NO ODOR

Perhaps you'll say Nature is against you *part* of every month — at least during those "belt-and-pin days" which you think you can't escape. *Well, you are wrong!* The miracle-product Tampax was invented for just such women as you—those who hate to face the recurring monthly problem of sanitary protection.

Tampax is different — distinctly different. Worn *internally*, it takes advantage of the principle of "internal absorption," familiar to every physician. And *how* Tampax *does* absorb! Although it is many times smaller than the external-pad-type, it is on the other hand made of pure surgical absorbent cotton. And being compressed in patented applicator, Tampax is quickly inserted. (Your hands need not even touch the Tampax.)

Here is a brief summary of Tampax features. No belts, no pins, no chafing, *no odor*. Easily disposable. You can't even *feel* Tampax while wearing it. No need to remove it for tub or shower—nor for swimming. Sold at drug stores, notion counters in 3 absorbencies (Regular, Super, Junior). Month's supply slips into your purse. Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Brampton, Ontario.



Accepted for Advertising by the Journal of the American Medical Association

CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LIMITED, Brampton, Ont.

Please send me in plain wrapper a trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10¢ to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.

( ) REGULAR ( ) SUPER ( ) JUNIOR

Name.....

Address.....

..... Prov..... TX-48-1u

MUSIC

Ellen Ballon at Prom

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WE HAVE heard Grieg's Concerto in A minor as a warmed-over old chestnut too many times to be excited any more by the sight of it on a program. But last week at the Prom Concert of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra we heard it played in such a way that we are ready to take back the above notion. The soloist was Montreal-born Ellen Ballon, a pianist famed on two continents; the conductor, Frieder Weissmann, well-known for previous Prom appearances and exacting guest work with orchestras throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Plumpish, dark, serious-faced Ellen Ballon, dressed in a long white gown, played with the clinical signs of quality as revealed by the presence of sure technical invention. But while smart finger control may catch an audience at the start it takes more to hold its attention. And this Miss Ballon did with an imagination that made the forthright melodies of each movement and the nostalgic air of Norwegian nationalism move listeners, not merely impress them.

For his part Weissmann did a nice balancing job between orchestra and piano, letting the soloist stay upstage and neatly bringing the mass of instruments in on sweeping flourishes.

Miss Ballon is a pianist of wide range and extensive mastery. Her playing has a thoroughly conscious workmanship and impeccability of style. (For one thing, she gets variety of color without bursts of loudness.) Prolific Brazilian composer Heitor Villa-Lobos recognized these qualities when he picked Ballon to give the world première of his first piano concerto a couple of years ago in Rio. In fact, he dedicated it to her. In 1947 she gave a Canadian and radio première of it over the C.B.C.

Tours on Three Continents

Ellen Ballon has a background compounded of the proper elements. She made her concert debut in Montreal at 5, was the youngest graduate of McGill's Conservatorium of Music, made a Manhattan debut at 10 with the New York Philharmonic under Walter Damrosch, studied with Goldmark, Josef Hoffman and Jonas, and has concert-toured on three continents in solo work and with orchestras. But there is nothing inspirational about Miss Ballon's musical procedures. Her renderings are the product of discipline, reflection and lots of rehearsal —even on a chestnut like the Grieg concerto.

The Prom orchestra's other numbers (Thomas's "Mignon" Overture, Mozart's Symphony in G minor, and a rhythmically varied but otherwise barren "Masquerade Suite" by Khachaturian) were played satisfactorily with few signs of slackness. But Weissmann's conducting had more urgency and style consciousness than the players picked up and performed. The pieces were given readings rather than interpretations. We suppose this is inevitable when there is a succession of guest conductors and at times one can expect music somewhat short of compelling.

On June 17, European soprano Uta Graf will be the soloist and Maurice Abravanel the guest conductor.

•

Registrations from every part of Ontario, from the Maritimes, and from Western Canada, are coming in to the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto for the eleventh annual Summer School. Highlight of the School this year is the special "Master Course" to be given by the world-famous accompanist, Gerald Moore. Special classes in the "Teaching of Piano" will be given by Margaret Miller Brown and Gordon Hallett, two of Canada's most widely-known pianists and teachers. George Lambert, distinguished Canadian baritone and teacher, will give twenty lectures on the "Teaching of Singing". Choir-training and two courses on ear training will be given by Eric Rollinson; and Dr. F. J. Horwood will give two courses on the "Teaching of Theory". In addition there will be classes in a great many branches of music, speech, and drama. During the Summer School, which opens on July 5 and continues throughout the month, many of the Conservatory's faculty will be available for private lessons.

Church Music School

Michael Head, famous English composer, singer, and lecturer, and Maurice Garabrant, distinguished American organist and choirmaster, have been engaged as lecturers at the 1948 "Summer School of Church Music" in Toronto. To be held June 21, 22, and 23 at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto (by kind permission of Principal Ettore Mazzoleni), the School is designed to assist clergy, organists, and choirmasters from small churches and last year's successful sessions brought a large registration from every part of Ontario.

Other lecturers on the faculty will be Eric S. Lewis, organist-choirmaster at the Church of St. Simon the Apostle, Toronto; Muriel Gidley, organist-choirmaster of Park Road Baptist Church, whose mixed choir is one of the finest in Toronto; and John Cozens, organizer of the School and well-known lecturer and writer on Church Music.

Three evening recitals and lectures will be open to the general public: an organ and choral recital by the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church directed by Gerald Bales, June 21; a lecture-recital given jointly by the guest-lecturer, Maurice Garabrant and by John Cozens assisted by the Tallis Choir of Toronto, June 22; and a final recital on June 23 at St. Paul's Church, Bloor St. East, Toronto, with organ music by Maurice Garabrant and choral music sung by the men and boys from the Church of St. Simon the Apostle under the direction of Eric S. Lewis. Information about this Summer School can be obtained from John Cozens, 135 College Street, Toronto.

The first Canadian performance of two songs by Michael Head, famous English composer, singer and pianist, will be given at his recital in Toronto on Tuesday evening, June 15, in the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre.

Beauna Somerville, well-known Guelph-born violinist and wife of Jack Neilson, T.S.O. violinist, is resuming residence in Toronto. For the past three seasons she has been a member of Reginald Stewart's Baltimore Orchestra. It is now her intention to resign her orchestra desk and devote herself to concert work.

During the past twelve months, brilliant Canadian pianist, George Haddad, has completed a 20,000 mile concert tour which has taken him through Mexico, Central America and the West Indies; from New York and the New England states to California and Arizona, as well as from Vancouver to the Maritimes in his native Canada. Next season brings an even more extensive tour with fifty concerts already booked.

The programs are announced by Serge Koussevitzky for the Berkshire Festival of 1948 at Tanglewood in Lenox, Massachusetts. The Festival will open with an all Bach program in the Theatre-Concert Hall on Sunday afternoon, July 18, and an all Mozart program on Tuesday evening, July 20. The Mozart program will be repeated on Sunday afternoon, July 25, and the Bach program on Tuesday evening, July 27.

One of two anthems for chorus written by Wishart Campbell, O.B.E., and Wallace MacAlpine of Toronto was chosen for inclusion in the colorful Baccalaureate Service of the University of New Brunswick held this month in Fredericton. The anthem, "Lead Us, O God," was published last year.

PROMENADE
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
THURSDAY 8.30 p.m.
MAURICE ABRAVANEL
Guest Conductor
UTA GRAF
Soprano
Res. $1, 60c - Gen. Admission 40c 25c
Heintzman's, Moody's (Arena Thursday)
VARSITY ARENA

The One and Only...

"It's the tobacco that counts"

Player's Please

CORK TIP and PLAIN

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

JOAN RIGBY

COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

Midway 4969

WANTED

Steinway Grand Piano. Reply to Box 105, Saturday Night, Toronto.

LONDON LETTER

Free Taxis for School-Children Will Not Improve Education

By P. O'D.

London.

NOT long ago I saw a couple of schoolboys get out of a rural bus and climb into a taxi which was waiting for them at the bus-stop. They didn't look like the sort of boys whose parents could supply so expensive a method of travel for them, and I remarked on it to a local resident.

"They couldn't pay for it," he explained, "it's provided. Those boys live a couple of miles off the route, and that taxi brings them to the bus every morning and takes them home every evening. Now when I was young . . ."

Once upon a time a couple of healthy country lads like these, aged about 12 and 14, would have thought nothing of a two-mile walk to and from the bus. Nor would these probably if they had to do it; but modern schoolchildren have become accustomed to having everything done for them — free buses, free taxis, free bicycles in other cases, free milk, free meals, free everything, or as near to as no matter. And a very good thing, too, if the country could afford it. But it begins to be apparent that the country can't. The cost is colossal.

One admirable result of these modern facilities is that more children go to school regularly; and the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 means that they stay there longer. The school population has enormously increased—out of all reasonable proportion in fact to school accommodation. There is an acute shortage of classroom space, of teachers, of books.

Teachers are having to look after classes far larger than they can effectively teach. There are many cases where they have to take the children on in shifts. When it is considered that the teacher, in addition, has to struggle with the school canteen, milk distribution, and endless forms and statistics, the amazing thing is that he has any time and energy left for teaching. Very often he hasn't nearly enough.

No doubt in time all these difficulties will be met, but it will take a long time. Until then we shall probably go on hearing the complaints that are made on all sides of the standards of general education being lowered instead of raised, and of children leaving school at 15 unable to read or write or count properly.

These complaints do not come merely from the sort of stuffy elder who always complains about the ignorance of the very young. They come also from a lot of sincere and intelligent people who have the cause of education very much at heart.

It would seem that the government, in education as in so many other things, has tried to do too much too soon. But perhaps the authorities feel that the only way to get enough done is to try to do too much!

Catholic Trade Union

We hear a great deal about Communist infiltration into the trade unions, but not very much about other special groups in the Labor movement, of which the most notable is the new Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. Formed only two years ago, it has already spread over the whole country. Its membership is still small — no more than 30,000 probably—but it is rapidly growing, and promises to exert considerable influence.

The professed aim of the new organization is not to secure the election of Catholics as trade-union officials, but to organize and direct Catholic influence in support of the ablest and soundest leaders, whatever their religion, as part of the struggle against Communism. Except for this hostility to Communism, the Association is non-political, though most of its members belong to the Labor Party. Religion may not have much place in an industrial movement like trade-unionism, but it is hard to see how the influence of such groups as this can be anything but beneficial.

Not Much Time

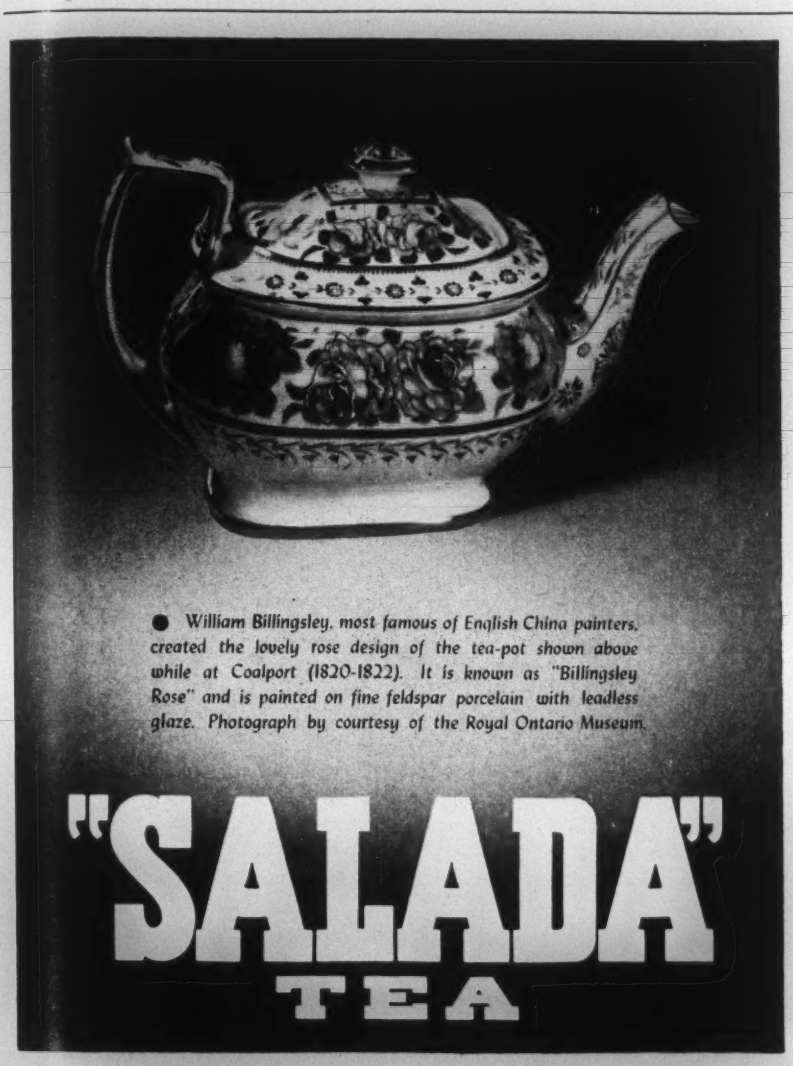
In the Thames a little way above Hammersmith Bridge there is a tiny island called Chiswick Eyot — pronounced "ait" and indeed sometimes spelled that way, though not in the case of this particular islet. Centuries ago the little island was much larger than it is now, but the wash of passing steamers has gradually worn away the banks, and the narrow channel between it and the north shore has gradually silted up, so that it is now possible to wade across through the mud at low tide.

There are plenty of mischievous lads to do it, and the swans and other birds who used to nest there among the osiers are being driven away. Soon the island itself will have disappeared. This would be a great pity, not merely because the island is a charming feature of the river scenery there, but because it has a remarkable history.

There is authority for believing that, as the first island in the Thames (the nearest to the mouth of the river, that is) it was the first bit of London to be lived in. So-called "lake dwellers" are supposed to have built their huts there among the reeds long before the beginnings of historic London further down the river. It was on this island that the invading Danes established themselves in A.D. 879, calling it the Island of Hame, from which the name of modern Hammersmith is derived.

These seem to be good reasons for making some effort to save the little island from destruction, but the various bodies that exercise authority over it—there are no less than four—are unwilling to spend the money.

Appeals are now being made to the National Trust and other societies devoted to the preservation of such places to do something about it before it is too late. Where so many seem interested, perhaps something will be done, but there is not much time left. The smaller the island the faster it goes.



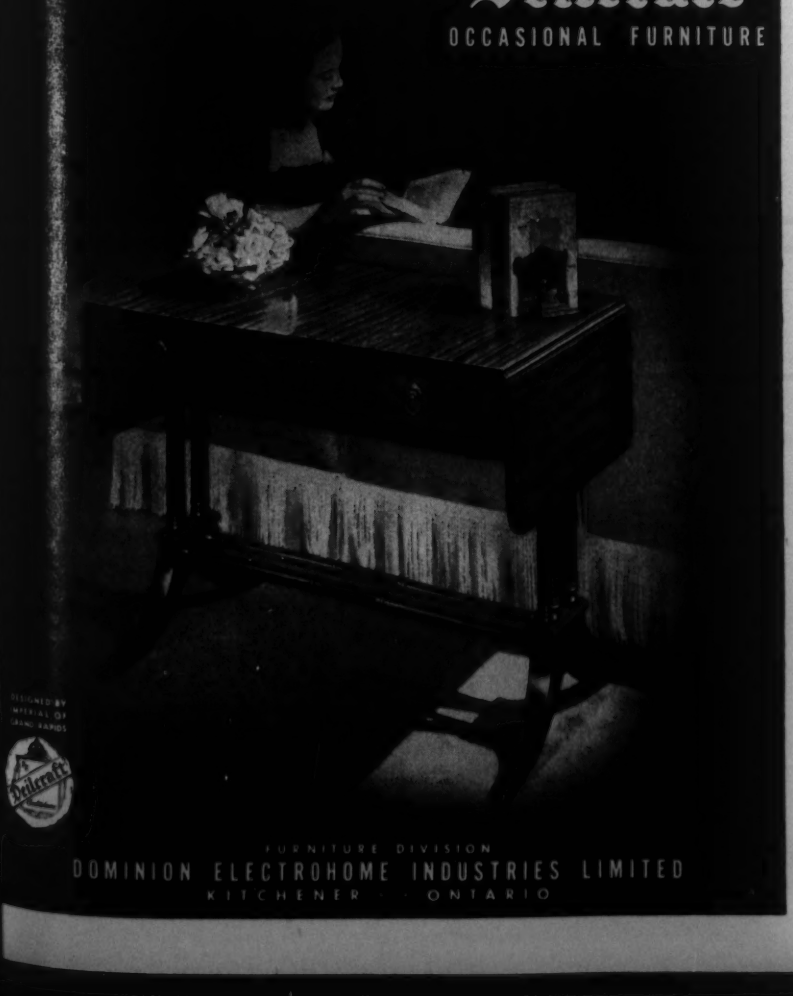
● *William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

Lovely to live with...

Deilcraft

OCCASIONAL FURNITURE



FURNITURE DIVISION

DOMINION ELECTROHOME INDUSTRIES LIMITED

KITCHENER · ONTARIO

Small Size Tin

HITS the SPOT with Mothers and Babies

Mothers welcome this new 5-ounce tin of Heinz Junior Foods, with the attractive red label! You liked the handy small size in Heinz Baby Foods, blue label . . . now we're giving you Junior Foods in the same convenient 5-ounce tin. When baby is ready for coarser foods—ask for Heinz Junior Foods in this new smaller size! You'll like the new size tin because:

Baby will switch to Junior Foods easily —for the new tin provides the same size serving as his familiar Baby Food can.

He'll have *variety* in his diet . . . for there's a splendid choice of 15 different Junior Foods.

It's the same *price* as Heinz Baby Foods. You can buy both together, without confusion in figuring.

Your baby gets one complete feeding from each tin of Junior Foods. No waste! No left-overs!

Check-ups prove 4 out of 5 mothers prefer the new 5-ounce Heinz Junior Foods for variety, convenience, and economy.

25 Heinz Baby Foods
(BLUE LABEL)

Beef and Liver Soup; Tomato Soup; Vegetable Soup; Chicken, Vegetables and Farina; Vegetables with Bacon; Vegetables with Lamb; Asparagus; Carrots; Green Beans; Peas; Beets; Spinach; Peas and Carrots; Squash; Squash and Carrots; Applesauce; Peaches; Prunes; Pears with Farina; Plums with Farina; Apricots with Oatmeal; Custard Pudding; Orange Custard Dessert; Peach Custard Dessert; Prune Custard Dessert.

15 Heinz Junior Foods
(RED LABEL)

Chicken Soup; Lamb and Liver; Vegetable Beef Dinner; Vegetables with Fish; Macaroni with Tomato and Beef; Tomato and Rice; Creamed Diced Vegetables; Mixed Vegetables; Carrots; Spinach; Green Beans; Apple Sauce; Prune Pudding; Pineapple Rice Pudding; Apple, Fig and Date Dessert.

Look for the complete line of 40 Strained and Junior Food Varieties at the sign of the Heinz Baby when you are shopping.

Heinz Baby Foods

PERSONALITIES

The Designing Woman

By PAULINE BEST

AS CANADA'S leading "cover girl," Margaret Paull has adorned hundreds of book jackets during the past five years. She has decorated them, however, with palette and brush rather than with her own profile. As art director for one of Canada's leading publishers, the tall, dark and sprightly young Miss Paull, has added richly to the "common man's gallery" of commercial art.

Margaret Paull began her apprenticeship for a career as "cover girl" at the very tender age of seven. At that age, she first began to attend art classes at the Art Gallery of Toronto where local children painted on Saturday mornings. Throughout the winter, on Saturdays, and during the summer on week days, dark-eyed little Margaret trotted down town to the gallery for her lessons. There, for the next seven years, she sprawled and scrawled upon the chaste, marble gallery floors.

At the age of fourteen, growing but still gangling, Margaret was ready for the next step in her art education. While at high school she attended Toronto's Ontario College of Art each Saturday morning for advanced lessons, so that by the time she was eighteen she was well prepared to devote all of her time to studying art. In 1938, she enrolled as a full-time student at the College of Art. By this time she had studied art, one way or another, for so long that she says she often pondered: "How much of this is talent and how much habit!"

The Jacket

While at Art College, Margaret Paull studied the usual landscape, still-life, and figure painting. But out of all the subjects she took, book design appealed to her most. Margaret had been keenly interested in literature ever since her childhood. In the designing of books, she found a perfect merger between her love of letters and her talents for designing.

"As a child, I just about read the neighborhood children's library dry," Miss Paull claims. "But I found many of the books unnecessarily drab and text-bookish to look at. Through making books more attractive in design, I always thought I would be able to add to other people's reading enjoyment." However, it was only during her last two years at college when she studied under the late designer, Frank Carmichael, that she seriously considered book designing as a full-time career.

Frank Carmichael, a first-rate book designer himself, encouraged Margaret's interests in that field. Under his guidance, her work was enriched and matured. Mr. Carmichael had a continuing influence upon Miss Paull's career after her graduation, when he recommended her to a leading publisher as staff designer. She has remained with the same publishers ever since.

Margaret Paull's first assignment was a big order. She was asked to transform the jackets of an entire series of pocket books. In the pocket book field, where jackets are of prime importance, this was a very responsible job, indeed, for a young artist. The measure of her success is evidenced by the fact that Miss Paull has continued to design an average of fifty jackets annually for pocket books, alone. Every new jacket poses a fresh problem. Psychology plays an important part in the designer's approach for, in the highly competitive world of pocket editions, public reaction is a vital factor. A weak design can spell a difference in returns amounting to thousands of dollars.

The fact that her firm's pocket books have proven a smash publishing success, is due, in no small part to Margaret Paull's colorful contribution. Through her witty and winsome designs, she has proven that the paint box can play as important a part in publishing as the printing press.

Pleating of every description is important in the London collections. A pink crepe dress by Hardy Amies is fan-pleated from the waist, and is worn with a bell-sleeved navy coat pleated from the shoulders.

• •

NEWS ITEMS

WALK quietly in this our world
of wasted lands and tortured souls,
let us excel in mercy that is unconditional.
Our rights and claims must be more closely watched.
Our globe must be remeshed with boundary lines.

Let us not stint nor choose
which of the suffering we shall help.
Give us the tools
to build a lovelier world.

The tools will cost so much an hour.
Take it or leave it. The price is going up.

But if we cannot use our hands
to do the bidding of our hearts;
if this should come about again,
then let us place the contract for the atom bomb.

GWENDOLEN MERRIN

Doomed to extinction?

A duck that nests in trees and prefers wooded swamps to open water! That's the Wood Duck, the most beautiful of our waterfowl. They are well protected by law, but the draining of wetlands and clearing away of the dead tree trunks they nest in presents a serious threat to their survival. Everything you do to preserve their natural nesting areas will help to conserve the Wood Duck for years to come.

WOOD DUCK

By T. M. Shortt

The Labrador Duck became extinct before 1900. Today 44 stuffed specimens are all that remain of this little sea-duck, showing what happens when sound conservational practices are neglected.

CARLING'S

†COPYRIGHT BY CARLING'S, 1945

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

†Nature Unspoiled — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

OTHER PAGE

They Didn't Want to Listen

By WILLIAM McCONNELL

IT WAS a hot day for June. The heat waves from the water danced up and down to annoy our eyes which had to strain to follow the cargo slings. The macadam coating on the wharf planks squidged slightly if a foot rested too long in one spot. Sand would stop that. I'd mentioned it to Connors, the foreman; he told me our feet would slip. He didn't like suggestions.

We were unloading a general cargo which included baled wool from Australia. It was so hot that every once in a while I'd raise my eyes from my work and stare out over the Inlet to the North Shore where the blue mountains, still tipped with snow, rested my eyes with their coolness and quiet. But then Connors and Shorty Davis, my sling partner, would curse me. They were really ill-humored this day. You couldn't blame them. The fluff from the wool bales was floating around and it got up your nose.

"Look, Shorty," I said. "Look up over there at the mountains. They're cool-looking, aren't they? I'd like to be up there now, rolling around in a snowbank, or wandering under the green firs. I don't suppose there's anything better I'd like better right now than that." He was surly and told me to shut up and keep going. Not that he was generally surly. Mostly he was easy-going and laughed a lot. It was the heat, I figured, so didn't take any offence.

You know the feeling you get when someone snaps at you? It makes you want to say something else to put yourself in good again, yet you know all the time it won't do any good. So I spoke up right away, but this time while bending to heave on my end of the bale. "There's the Super over there." I knew Shorty had seen him too, but I said it anyway.

"I saw him," said Shorty, grunting it out as he heaved.

"Wished I were him," I went on, not wanting to talk really. "Wished I were him and had that nice cool grey suit on, and those easy-walking shoes, and could lounge in the shade of the warehouse and watch you other suckers work, and then go off to my club after cashing a cheque or two, and then order a schooner of ice-cold beer. I can taste that beer now, I can. It makes my mouth water, it does, just thinking about it, that beer does. And then curl up on a sweet-smelling deep leather armchair and doze the heat of the day away. Then perhaps waken up for a snack, take a bare-armed lady to dinner after a bath, then a dark movie-house before going to bed. Boy, I wish I was him!"

Shorty straightened up, glared at me and then shouted, "Will you spend your breath lifting your end, or do I have to handle the whole thing?" And then he added, "And if you do have to do all that wishing then wish something practical." As if I didn't do my share of the work! Shorty was a good egg. But he didn't have any imagination. I often used to wonder what he dreamed of to make the minutes pass quicker. I was going to answer him quietly when Connors shouted, "JUMP!" I jumped automatically. So did Shorty. A good thing, too, for another bale came down, swinging where our heads had been. It dangled there, waist-high. The Checker, up on deck, was leaning over the rail, cursing us. I could hear the steam swishing at the winch as gears shifted. I got sore.

"You don't need to stand up there cursing us, Duckface," I shouted, "you swinging down those bales before we're ready to handle them. Lucky you aren't breaking necks down here. Take it easy or you'll be mashing some of us!" I looked around at the others to encourage me, but they all looked coldly. Scotty George scowled and said, "You talks too much." I didn't like that for Scotty George didn't say enough any time. I like people to be sociable and enjoy their conversation. He didn't have any right saying that. I overlooked it, though, and went back to the straining and heaving. I figured the heat was getting them all down. Well, it wasn't going to get me down.

I lit into my end of work as well as any. They were silent and sweating. Poor devils. They didn't have any imagination to help them out. It sure must be dull in life without being able to dream or talk of things. I began to think of what Shorty might dream of. It had me puzzled. I decided to ask him. We were guiding a sling over a flat-car at the time. It was easy but needed a steady hand.

"Shorty, what do you think of when you're working?" He was looking down to get the crate plumb.

"Eh?"

"What do you think about?"

He didn't answer right away, but helped me to release the hooks, then signalled for them to swing clear. He looked at me queerly.

"What do I think about?" he asked softly. "What do I think about? Well, to tell you the truth, I've been thinking for the past ten minutes of how nice it would be to shut that mouth of yours with my fist." Just that, right out of the blue.

And he stepped forward as he said it. You know, I believe he meant it. Yes, he meant it all right, for he started to swing. I was scared. Just then I happened to catch with the corner of my eye another crate swinging down from the ship. It was going to catch us square on the heads. I screamed for him to look out. He must have figured I was bluffing for he straightened his arm out and let me have it. And just as he knocked me bowling the crate got him. Neatly, on the top of his head. It folded him at the knees like a jackknife.

The gang rushed over and started to bend over him. I got up, groggy. I knew there wasn't anything to be done about him. That packing case must've weighed a ton. It broke his back neatly, before stopping to dangle. Connors came over and asked me how it happened. I told him Shorty lost his temper, that it was the heat, and that a man should never lose his temper, not even from the heat and dust. Because when a man loses his temper he loses control over himself.

He said, "Never mind about that," as if he hadn't asked me in the first place. "What were you and Shorty arguing about?"

"We weren't arguing," I replied. "We were just talking about . . ." But he didn't let me finish. He told me to shut up. I don't think he really wanted to know.

BOOKSHOPS

BOOKSHOPS have a lovely smell—
Sweet and sour—heaven and hell!
Dust and mould, and something magic.
Laughter, cheek by jowl with tragic
Songs the Muses used to sing . . .
I love bookshops in the Spring!

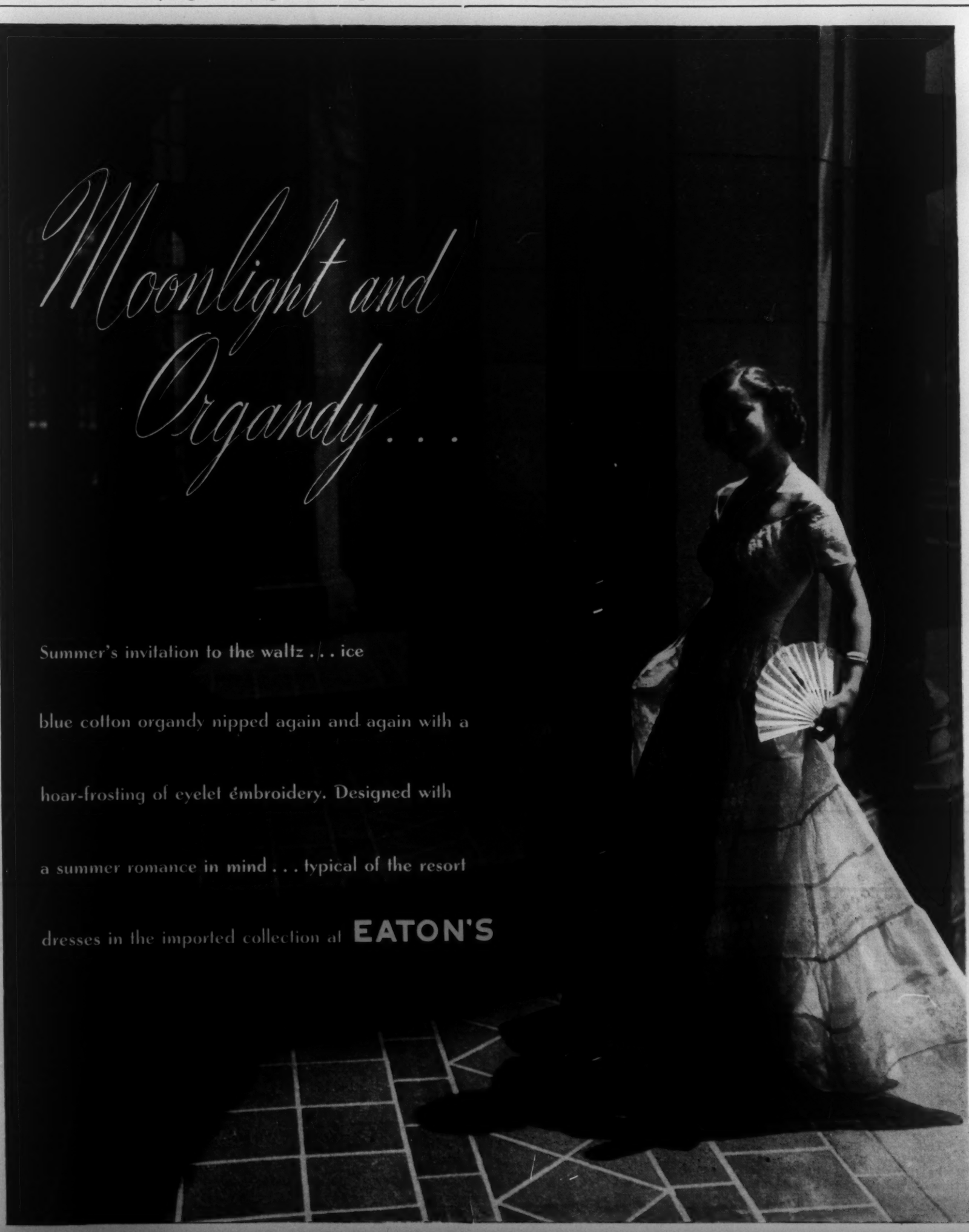
MONA GOULD

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
SCHOOL OF NURSING

A school of the University of Toronto which offers: (1) a general training course in Nursing; (2) one-year professional courses for graduate nurses; (3) an advantageous offer for graduate nurses interested in degree studies.

1. **The general course in Nursing** (5 years) combining academic and professional studies: leads to the Degree of B.Sc.N.; includes the full practical training in hospital leading to Nurse Registration; qualifies also for practice in public health nursing. Entrance requirement is Senior Matriculation (Ontario Grade XIII).
2. **The one-year certificate courses** for graduate nurses include special preparation in: (a) Clinical Supervision; (b) Nursing Education; (c) Public Health Nursing. Entrance requirement is Junior Matriculation (Ontario Grade XII).

For information and calendar apply to the Secretary of the School.


Moonlight and Organdy . . .
Summer's invitation to the waltz . . . ice
blue cotton organdy nipped again and again with a
hoar-frosting of eyelet embroidery. Designed with
a summer romance in mind . . . typical of the resort
dresses in the imported collection at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 12, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

One Simple Labor Law For Canada Is Intention Of Federal Bill

By IRENE FLINT

The new federal labor bill is designed to replace the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and war-time P.C.1003. It crowns the trade union with sole authority to make collective bargaining agreements for the workers. Both union and management are to have full responsibility for settling disputes. This bill, when passed into law, is important to every employer, for many provinces are modelling their legislation upon it, or adopting it entirely.

Miss Flint, a graduate of the University of Toronto's School of Law, has specialized in tax research and labor law. She outlines here the basic principles and main clauses of what may become a "national labor code". This is the first of two articles on the proposed Act, now being discussed in parliament.

INTRODUCING the new federal labor bill to the House of Commons, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell clearly stated its underlying principle: "The essential purpose of the legislation is to create conditions favorable to the free exercise of collective bargaining between employers and employees. For that reason only such regulation of employer and employee activities in their industrial relationship which are considered as necessary for the protection of the public interest is incorporated in the legislation. The main responsibility is left with labor and management for the settlement between them of their problems, the negotiation of collective agreements and the administration of such agreements."

Because the war-time order-in-council P.C. 1003 helped stabilize labor relations during the critical war years and after, the proposed legislation is based on it and the experience gained administering it. The principles of compelling employers to negotiate with the representatives of their employees and of providing conciliation machinery are continued.

The bill now being discussed follows the trend of Canadian labor legislation: it makes the parties to a dispute responsible for the solution of their difficulties, and avoids any punitive and coercive legislation as harmful to labor-management relations. State compulsion extends only collective bargaining procedures. In this, Canada stands between the United Kingdom and the United States. Basic to this are the obstacles placed in the way of court action; no prosecution may begin without the written consent of the Minister of Labor.

Not a National Code

Strictly speaking, the Act will not be a national labor code. Because the constitution divides jurisdiction over labor between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion cannot enact a national code. The Act will be limited to industries which come under Ottawa's jurisdiction: national industries which transgress provincial boundaries — mainly transportation and communciation—and Crown corporations.

It will cover between 200,000 and 250,000 of Canada's labor force of about 5 millions, (the rest are covered by provincial legislation) but has been designed for extension if and when a province or provinces want the Dominion to take over industries now under their control.

Uniformity of labor legislation across Canada may be achieved, for the basic pronouncements of the federal bill will be accepted by a number of provinces. Nova Scotia passed a new Trade Union Act in the spring of 1947 almost identical with the new bill. Manitoba has within the last few weeks brought down before the legislature in Winnipeg a similar Labor Relations Act. The Minister of Labor of Ontario announced in February of this year that the Ontario government, in the interest of uniform and simplified labor laws, had decided to adopt the proposed Dominion legislation; and New Brunswick is studying the bill before bringing down its own legislation. British Columbia and Alberta Acts follow the new bill in many respects.

The important clauses of the bill and the changes from P.C. 1003 will be briefly reviewed.

The "employees" to whom the Act applies have been defined more restrictively: an "employee" includes all persons employed to do skilled or unskilled manual, clerical, or technical work. Specifically excluded are those supervisory employees exercising management functions or employed in a confidential capacity in labor relations. Under P.C. 1003 such exclusions applied only to persons having authority to hire or discharge employees.

The new wider definition will probably mean that all foremen will be prevented from organizing to bargain with employers. Further exclusions apply to members of professions; medical, dental, architectural, legal, and engineering.

Freedom of association is to be closely guarded under the Act. The right to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining without interference, and to be represented in negotiations by a trade union of their own choice is guaranteed employees. Freedom from discrimination because of membership or participation in trade union activity is also provided for the protection of the employee under the unfair labor practices section. Nor may any employer interfere with the formation or administration of a trade union, or contribute financial support to it.

Coercion or intimidation to compel anyone to become, or to prevent anyone from becoming, a member of a trade union, is forbidden. This prohibition applies equally to the employer and the union. Union officials are also prevented from carrying on organization work within a plant during working hours without the consent of the employer concerned.

Recognition of a Union

The question of certification is an important one. It is the legal recognition of a union as the proper representative of the employees in negotiations with the employer. Formerly, under P.C. 1003, individuals could be certified as bargaining representatives for employees, but this has been changed to allow certification only to a union as the exclusive bargaining agent of the employees. The Labor Relations Board is given wide discretion in certification and must be satisfied that the union applying represents and has as members in good standing a majority of the employees in a bargaining unit.

The Board has the right to define the appropriate bargaining unit, and is empowered to investigate to determine that the majority of the employees in a unit are members in good standing. In the event of doubt as to a majority, the board may order a secret vote.

Further, the Board may revoke certification granted to a trade union at any time where it is of the opinion the union no longer represents and has lost the support of the majority of employees in the unit for which it was certified. This provision was not part of P.C. 1003, and considerably widens the powers of the Board.

The question of the company union is more effectively dealt with in the new Act than in its predecessor. No employees' organization dominated or influenced by an employer is to be certified; and any agreement made between an employer and such an organization is not to be recognized as a collective agreement for the purposes of the Act. While this provision does not specifically outlaw company unions, it cripples their activities and renders their existence and operation difficult. Decisions of the Labor Relations Board under P.C. 1003 with regard to employer dominated unions had already established this policy through interpretation of the section, but it is now made explicit.

Once certification is issued to a union, collective bargaining becomes compulsory on both parties. Either the union or the employer may give notice to the other, to negotiate for the conclusion of a collective agreement. Assistance may be obtained from the conciliation services of the Department of Labor if there are difficulties in agreeing.

In disputes arising out of the negotiation of collective agreements, strikes and lockouts are strictly prohibited until the procedures of negotiation and conciliation laid down in the bill have been exhausted. Such action may be taken only after the Conciliation Board has reported and seven days have elapsed.

This follows the general pattern of P.C. 1003, except that the cooling-off period before strike action is allowed has been reduced from fourteen days. The provisions have also been extended to include the strike vote, which cannot now be taken until the termination of the seven day period. Previously it could be taken before conciliation.

Binding Agreement

Once established, the collective agreement is binding on both parties for the term of its duration, unless the Board consents to an earlier termination. To ensure continued production while in force, the agreement must contain a provision for the settlement of disputes concerning its interpretation or violation. This may be provided for through arbitration or otherwise, but where there are no such provisions, the board has the authority to write them into the agreement. In either case, the parties are bound by the final settlement.

By a further provision of the Act the Minister of Labor is authorized to appoint an industrial disputes enquiry commission to investigate any dispute, complaint or infraction of the Act, and to report thereon. This provision was not part of P.C. 1003, although use was made of such procedure during the war under another order-in-council, and so the principle is not new.

The enforcement of the Act is provided for by fines on summary conviction for violation. This means that the full responsibility of dealing with offences under the Act is left with magistrates and justices of the peace in the police courts. The Canadian Congress of Labor has objected to this provision in its brief presented before the Committee on Industrial Relations in the House on the grounds that this group has had little experience in the adjudication of industrial disputes; and that it might have been wiser to leave this operation to the Labor Relations Board itself, a body more experienced in dealing with industrial difficulties.

Back Wages

An employer convicted of discriminating against an employee for union affiliations and dismissing him from employment may be penalized by the court and directed to pay back wages to the employee. Further, the convicting court may order the employer to reinstate the employee. Both these provisions are additions to P.C. 1003, and would seem to provide adequate protection against discriminatory practices.

Further additions enable the employer or the union to complain to the Minister of Labor if either party is not living up to the requirements for collective bargaining. The Board can investigate the complaint, and may request compliance with the provisions. Failure to do so is made a violation of the Act, and penalties are provided.

In keeping with the general philosophy of the federal government to keep the parties out of the courts if at all possible, written consent must be obtained from the Minister of Labor before prosecutions in the court may be instigated. Formerly it was necessary to receive permission from the board.

For the purposes of prosecution under the Act, a trade union or employers organization is now deemed to be a person. This is new, and there is a possibility that the section may be interpreted by the courts to mean that a union is to be regarded as a

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Long Boom, More Medicine Later

By P. M. RICHARDS

ONE of the most interesting—and characteristic—features of the later stages of a boom is the number of people who wake up to the easy money being made and rush to get in on it—perhaps when the boom is already showing signs that it's moving towards a break. Everywhere today one sees new little industries opening up, often in little one-storey plants which must have cost a lot of money, at present prices, to build or change over, and one imagines that their operators will find the going very different before long. When will that be?

Last week this column suggested that the boom is likely to hold for another year or longer, maybe to around the end of 1949, because of the stimulating effects of the aid-to-Europe and rearmament programs and the fact that the over-all production of goods is still short of meeting effective domestic demand. It is true that more and more individual consumers already find themselves being pushed out of the markets by rising prices, and that many far-sighted businessmen are alarmed about narrowing markets for their products. But various authorities are coming forward to assure us that despite individual consumer difficulties, there is enough purchasing power in existence and in sight to maintain production at its present high level for a considerable time to come.

Bigger Consumer Buying Power

Arno H. Johnson, director of media and research for the big J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, said the other day that those who doubt the substantiality of the U.S. boom are overlooking the big rise in population and much bigger rise in consumer income since the beginning of the war. He pointed out that this year U.S. consumer incomes after taxes will total around $197 billion, compared with $76 billion in 1940, and that even after allowing for higher prices, total consumer buying power is up 53 per cent. Furthermore, whereas in 1940 U.S. consumers had $23 billion left for "free spending" after taking care of taxes, food, clothing, shelter, etc., this year they will have about $90 billion. Mr. Johnson reasonably argues that all this means that a basis exists for a continued high demand for automobiles, refrigerators and other durable goods.

These figures are American, not Canadian, but Canada's productive capacity and total consumer incomes expanded relatively as largely during the war as those of the United States and the Johnson argument would apply here too, except perhaps in respect to population increase. All this sounds very reassuring; Mr. Johnson is a genuine authority; but it does not cover the whole situation.

Though total consumer incomes, in Canada as well as the United States, are at unprecedentedly high figures, the fact remains that consumer purchasing power is becoming increasingly unbalanced. Wages of organized workers have risen substantially more than the cost of living (U.S. statistics show average hourly industrial earnings up 115 per cent from the 1935-39 level, with the consumer price index up 69 per cent), but "white collar" incomes have notably failed to match the cost-of-living rise. Purchasing power of this class has fallen, and is falling more every day, below the level necessary to sustain the present rate of industrial production.

Problem of Prices and Supply

Furthermore, the problem is not one of maintaining production, demand and employment, but of prices and supply. Despite the increased availability of many lines of goods, many others are still in short supply, and the immediate prospect is that home consumers' supplies will diminish as goods go abroad for foreign aid and as materials and productive capacity are diverted to re-armament. This indicates more buying pressure on the lesser stocks of goods for home consumption and further rises in prices, with, of course, more damage to all those on more or less fixed incomes.

The assertions, coming from many quarters, that the economy is now permanently on a level sufficient to maintain the present level of production, are very reminiscent of similar statements made in the fall of 1929. One of them, by a top-flight U.S. banker, saying that everything was sound and no market break in sight, appeared in the newspapers on the very morning of the first big stockmarket break.

The fact remains that the enormous production increase during the war, largely without regard to cost, the diversion of productive capacity and materials to other-than-normal channels, the huge government borrowings and spendings and wartime wages, the disrupted international trading and political relationships, etc., have produced numberless dislocations, big and small, in ours and the world's economies.

A period of correction is almost certainly ahead. It may not come for a year or two. But, unfortunately, the longer it is postponed, the bigger the dose of medicine we are likely to have to take.

legal entity for the purposes of civil action. This would render union funds open to a suit in damages, an intention far from the minds of the legislature. The provision seems to conflict with one of the main purposes of the bill, to keep labor disputes out of court.

This review of the main clauses of the Act now under discussion shows that a clarification and simplification of the labor laws of Canada is being attempted. Many contentious aspects have yet to be settled, and it remains to be seen what pattern of Dominion-Provincial cooperation will be established.

The successful sections of P.C. 1003 are incorporated into the bill; adoption of the Act by the provinces will establish a clear and straightforward codification of industrial relations law. The most significant effect will be the increase of union and management responsibility. These aspects will be discussed in a further article.

Goods, Not Devaluation Is European Solution

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Europe's present plight would be worsened, not improved, by attempts to establish purchasing power parity. The real difficulty is the shortage of exports to pay for required imports.

This will hold true until the present sellers' market is over; when European goods begin to pile up on the shelves there will be some pressure to devalue currency in order to improve the competitive position of the European nations. At that point, devaluation is likely to be opposed by American business men. The long run problem will remain of achieving a balance of trade that will make it possible to avoid "austerity".

London.

THE financial scene would be less colorful without the crops of currency devaluation rumors which sprout often and flourish briefly in the present unsettled state of the world's, and particularly Europe's, economy. It is as well not to take these rumors too much for granted, for at some time, not at the moment predictable, they may have a serious meaning. It would be a miracle of coincidence if the wartime rates which were taken almost arbitrarily as the basis of the currency pattern formed by the International Monetary Fund for the postwar "transition" period proved to be in fact the most satisfactory long-term rates, and there have been hints in recent months, particularly since the American aid plans took shape, that the first stage of readjustment may be nearly due.

No Guide to Policy

Unfortunately, the statement on the matter which the IMF prepared recently for the United Nations has not served as even a rough-and-ready guide to the Fund's foreign exchange policy. Having drawn attention to the obvious fact that some of the European currencies are out of alignment (and having thereby scattered the seeds for one more crop of rumors), the memorandum pointed out that inflation was a main cause of the disequilibrium, and that therefore a realignment of currencies would only temporarily rectify the position unless at the same time inflation were checked. Having indicated that something ought to be done, the IMF could not clearly suggest what, or when.

Attention naturally focusses on sterling, which is the only European currency of world status. The IMF memorandum was associated, in foreign exchange operators' minds, with sterling, among other currencies, and a report by the U.S. National Advisory Council, indicating that currency adjustment might be a necessary condition of Marshall aid, confirmed the opinion that devaluation of sterling was at least under active consideration.

Export-Import Gap

From Washington's point of view, the obvious case in favor is that stabilization of West-Europe's economy by U.S. aid will not be achieved if the wide gap between the countries' imports and exports persists; and it must be granted that the trade returns published in recent months by the British Board of Trade indicate a gap too wide for Marshall aid to bridge.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, has categorically denied that there is any intention whatever to devalue sterling. It is quite possible to accept his statement without reservations and yet to wonder if the present parity will be maintained. There is no question of a collapse of confidence in sterling, or "bear raids," or anything of the kind, which might force devaluation against the Treasury's better judgment. But the value of sterling is not a matter to be decided unilaterally by the British Government, or by the British Government in consultation with the sterling area. Ultimately, decision on the value of the currencies rests with the International Fund; and the strongest voice in its direction is the U.S. Treasury.

The case for maintaining sterling at its present value is clear and straightforward. It is that the wide discrepancy between imports and exports is not due to overvaluation of the currency, but to the failure to provide sufficient exports to pay for imports, now that the terms of trade have turned against Britain. If it is argued that something must be done, no matter at what cost, to bring receipts and expenditure on oversea account roughly into harmony, then the answer is not devaluation to raise the cost of imports and to cheapen exports in oversea markets, but a deliberate cut in the volume of imports, or in other substantial items of oversea expenditure such as military commitments.

These military commitments have imposed a great burden on British finances since the war. The question whether they should be reduced (as, indeed, they have been already in Germany) is not economic at all: it is a matter of high policy. It has been necessary to economize imports to the extent that Britain's standard of living has remained more or less on a wartime "austerity" basis. To reduce the volume sufficiently to make the value balance with exports would mean eliminating not only inessentials but also basic food-stuffs and a considerable proportion of the raw materials which are vital to industry.

The suggested alternative, devaluation of the currency, is based on a misunderstanding. These are not prewar times, when imports are reduced by raising the prices of imported goods and exports are increased by lowering their prices in competitive markets. It is still true of Britain, and mainly true of the other European countries, that more goods could be sold in the world market at current prices if they were available to offer. If they are not available, then it is worse than useless to accept less proceeds for each unit sold, by cheapening the currency; while at the same time paying more for goods which must be bought abroad, almost regardless of their cost. Adverse terms of trade would only be turned still further against Britain.

This is the argument advanced in recent years for any currency not undermined, as the franc was, by inflation; and it is still valid. In favor of those who speculate on devaluation it must, however, be admitted that the position is changing, in some respects rapidly. It may be only a few months before consumer goods in general are difficult to sell. By then the whole question of currency devaluation may have a different appearance. But it is also possible that in such a situation the American exporters who were competing with Europeans would be more vigorously opposed than they are at present to this way of solving Europe's economic problem.

CHANGE YOUR

War Savings Certificates INTO

Canada Savings Bonds

Your War Savings Certificates are a nest-egg you took pains to save up. Why not keep that nest-egg?

Instead of mailing your maturing Certificates month by month to Ottawa, bring them to your nearest B of M branch. For a small service charge we'll arrange for their redemption—and, if you wish, we'll credit their full face value toward a Canada Savings Bond in your name.

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS B of M

Don't let those war-time savings slip through your fingers. Bring in your Certificates to the B of M—we'll do the rest.

BANK OF MONTREAL

AD89

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

3 hours' writing by one girl

ONE girl in a few hours can write vital information for half a dozen or more different departments of your business. The versatile Addressograph method of mechanizing paperwork speeds the work in every phase of business.

The drudgery of writing or typing repetitive information is eliminated. Instead you put information on business forms at the rate of 5,000 words or 30,000 figures a minute without a single error!

Large or small business can use Addressograph in every department. Some utilize a centralized Addressograph department—others find it pays to put in separate departmental installations. You can use Addressograph equipment with existing systems and routines—alone or in combination with other business machines.

The Addressograph method saves wherever you write the same information more than once. You can handle high volume jobs easily. You can make big savings on even small runs.

An Addressograph man, trained in simplified business methods, will be glad to study your problems, make recommendations.

Addressograph TRADE MARK

SIMPLIFIED BUSINESS METHODS

Write or Phone Nearest Office

ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH OF CANADA Limited

* Head Office and Factory, TORONTO

Sales and Service Agencies:

HALIFAX QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

TRAVEL... without cash!

Carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques. Use them just like money—cash them almost anywhere! Your signature is your identification. If they are lost or stolen before being countersigned, their full value will be refunded to you.

Obtainable through all Canadian Pacific agents and most banks.

Always Carry

Canadian Pacific Express

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

Suggestions for
JUNE INVESTMENT

When you are considering immediate investment opportunities, do not fail to secure a copy of our June booklet "Investments". It contains a diversified list of Dominion, Provincial, Municipal & Corporation securities.

We shall be glad to mail you a copy on request.

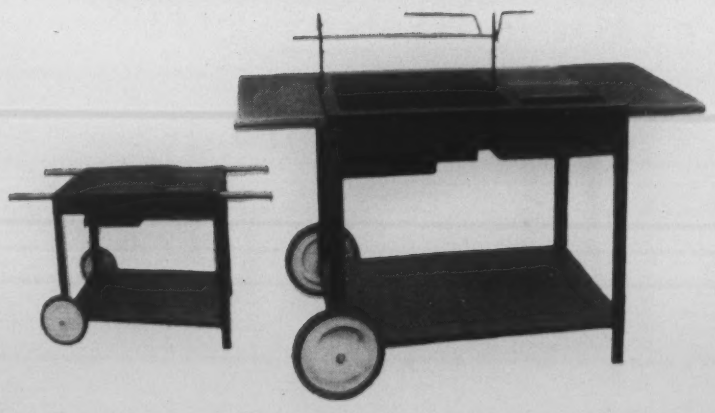
WRITE OR TELEPHONE W AVERLEY 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

"PORTAGRILL JR."



All aluminum alloy garden grill. Demountable for easy transportation. Has warming oven. Size 49" x 21" x 27" high. An attractive and efficient unit for $47.00 including tax.

Also "De Luxe" model with stainless steel top—portable bar—hand crafted barbecue tools. Illustrated folder on request.

M.&D. METALCRAFT JORDAN STATION, ONT.

NEWS OF THE MINES

McIntyre's Investment Income Reaches An All-Time High

By JOHN M. GRANT

NET revenue of McIntyre Porcupine Mines for the year ended March 31 was slightly in excess of the dividends disbursed, amounting to $2,424,165, as against $2,405,970 paid to shareholders, but Balmer Neilly, president, makes it clear that if the company had not followed its long-established practice of charging the cost of "outside exploration" and "shaft sinking" to surplus account, the comparison would have been less favorable. More serious is the fact they did not develop as much ore as was mined, he points out, and as a consequence both the tonnage and gross value of estimated ore reserves fell below the previous year's figures. The labor shortage was acute until near the close of 1947, and costs increased to a level where this year it was considered prudent to eliminate from the ore reserve estimate blocks grading below the current operating cost.

•

On the other hand, the annual report of McIntyre Porcupine Mines shows, the investment portfolio continuing with a market valuation well in excess of book value, and the income from such investments reached an all-time high. Value of production was $6,588,156 from 624,000 tons, an average of $10.55, compared with $6,172,329 from 616,400 tons grading $10.01 in the previous fiscal period. Net profit equalled $3.04 per share against $2.76. Working capital of $20,696,794 at March 31 compared with $20,977,298 a year previous. However, if market value of government bonds and other marketable securities was taken working capital would have amounted to $6,564,264 more at the close of the fiscal year. Nor does the total include shares of and advances to subsidiaries and

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

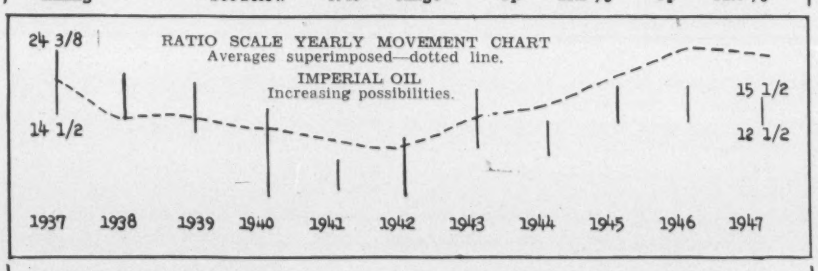
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

			Averages	Imperial Oil
Price, 1 May 48 -	$16.50			
Yield - - -	3.0%	Last 1 month	Up 8.0%	Up 5.8%
Investment Index -	183	Last 12 months	Up 5.8%	Up 24.6%
Group - - -	"A"	1946-48 range	Down 28.2%	Down 29.6%
Rating - - -	See Below	1948- range	Up 28.3%	Up 52.0%



SUMMARY:—Imperial Oil shares did not prove nearly as profitable as many others during the long 1942-46 bull market and therefore had a rating somewhat below average. However, a rising Investment Index caused us to say as far back as December last that "the stock begins to demand more favorable attention now than at any time for the past several years." This Index has risen from 116 in March 1946 to 183 at present, which denotes very greatly increased investor confidence in this issue.

Relative Velocity figures are also better than for some years past. This simply means that Imperial Oil has made better percentage advances than the Averages of late. Those who study such figures will tell you that such stocks provide good buying opportunities when the Averages are in a temporary decline.

The importance of the new Leduc (and other) fields to Imperial Oil is something beyond the knowledge of this writer, but the lay mind is considerably intrigued with the possibilities. Could it not be that this development is of much greater significance to the future of Canada than many of us realise?

Assuming that a new bull market started 16 March '48 we will now attempt to show the movement of each stock in relation to the movement of the averages, in percentages, since that time, in the figures in the upper right hand column of these analyses.

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers

15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

SAVE REGULARLY

It is regular saving that counts. A Savings Account with the Canada Permanent will help. You can make payments by cheque. Your deposits earn 2%. You have a fund always available to meet obligations and emergencies. You feel *secure.*

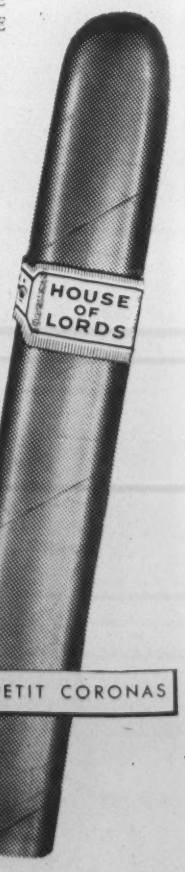
CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

House of Lords

Made in Canada for distinguished Canadians, House of Lords cigars are made exclusively from the choicest of imported tobaccos.

"TO REMOVE CELLOPHANE simply lift end of cigar band, and tear cellophane."



CORONA DE LUXE
PETIT CORONAS
PANETELAS
QUEENS

other companies, including 1,200,000 shares of Belleterre Quebec Mines, all carried on the books at $1. Ore reserves are estimated at 3,778,663 tons averaging $11.07 per ton, as against 4,036,183 tons averaging $11.04 a ton on March 31, 1947.

The past year at McIntyre Porcupine Mines has been a continuous struggle to maintain the margin between cost and revenue, according to R. J. Ennis, vice-president and general manager. Fortunately there were some compensating factors. Commencing in December the manpower situation began to ease and the company's stoping experience during the year was more favorable than expected and estimated. The curtailment during the war years of major mine development projects to locate widely distributed lenticular ore bodies is now reflected in ore reserve estimates. This exploratory work will be resumed as quickly as circumstances permit. Mr. Ennis tells shareholders that the use of mechanical equipment is being extended wherever possible. In 1941 approximately 20 per cent of ore, waste and fill was handled mechanically, and in 1947 the amount handled has been increased to over 70 per cent. Modified mining methods are being experimented with to take full advantage of this mechanization.

•

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, one of the original gold producers of the Porcupine camp, is today Canada's second largest producer, and since commencement of milling 36 years has had an output valued at over $175,000,000 and paid out more than $44,000,000 in dividends. As to the gold mining situation today, Balmer Neilly, president, states that "If one were restricted to expressing an opinion based wholly upon conditions presently prevailing, the outlook for our industry could not be described in optimistic terms. However, for those companies that have the strength to ride out the present storm of adversity, the future promises some compensation." He points out that denied the right to export their product, they are barred from any advantage available from trading in foreign markets. With the cost of labor and supplies moving sharply upward, against a gold price established under essentially pre-war conditions, it follows that today "there is no logical or just relationship between the arbitrarily fixed price of gold and the overall cost of production. Therefore, in the industrial life of this country, we gold producers have been demoted to the position of 'poor relations', and as such we have been promised what may be described as a dilute and prophylactic type of assistance."

•

A dividend of 10 cents a share will be paid by Pickle Crow Gold Mines on June 30 to shareholders of record May 31. This amount equals the 1947 disbursement, also paid June 30.

•

A 21 man party, with food supplies and equipment, will be flown into the Quebec Labrador Development Company's concession about June 10. Arrangements have been completed for an aerial survey of the concession in conjunction with surveys of adjoining concessions to the north and south. Although primary attention will be paid to the finding of structural conditions favorable for concentrated deposits in the already known iron formation, the possibility of uncovering base metal deposits, or gold, will not be disregarded. The company has available to the treasury about $150,000.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1948, payable on July 15, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 43

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on May 31st, 1948 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 2nd, 1948 to shareholders of record June 1st, 1948.

F. J. MAW, Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., June 3, 1948.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable June 15, 1948 to shareholders of record at close of business June 5th, 1948.

(Signed) W. S. Barber
Secretary-Treasurer.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 31. Interim, 30c. per share, payable July 31st, 1948 to holders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1948.

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, May 28th, 1948.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 80

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1948, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 30th, 1948. Such cheques will be mailed on July 15th, 1948, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE, Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
May 27th, 1948.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable July 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1948.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

W. P. RILEY, President

Winnipeg, Man.
June 1st, 1948.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Short-Term Possibilities

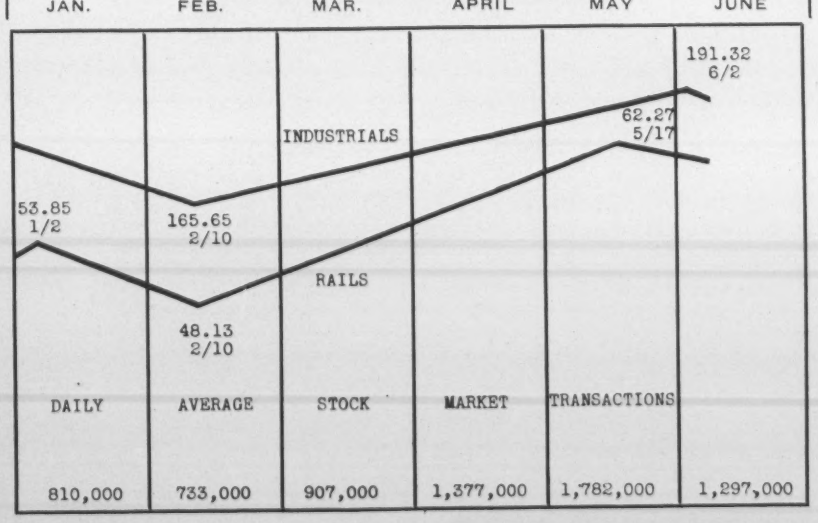
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movements could extend well into 1949. Intermediate trend up, but duration and extent suggest swing may be at or near its end.

A primary upswing, such as that which we regard as currently under way, is made up of a series of intermediate moves with and against the main direction. The current intermediate upswing dates from early February. It has run over four months and carried the industrial average up by nearly 30 points. Both in duration and extent, this intermediate move has gone far enough to invite correction. Diminution in N.Y. market volume over the past weeks, and some hesitancy in the railroad average since May 17 (when it closed at 62.27) may be straws indicating that setback will come at or not far from current levels.

A normal correction from around the Dow-Jones Industrial 192/195 level would take this average back into the 180/185 area. It might carry into the American political conventions, following which enthusiasm, generated out of the prospects of one candidate or another, along with the customary August market strength, could furnish the background out of which a new upswing could be engendered. Such a correction would furnish an opportunity, in due course, for reinvesting the balance of the cash fund now being held awaiting such a contingency.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE	STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS
810,000	733,000	907,000	1,377,000	1,782,000	1,297,000

Portraits of

The College Graduate

Business Executive

Professional Man

Ashley & Crippen

Photographers

196 BLOOR ST. WEST - KI. 6113

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 246

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 4th June 1948

Putting the World on Wheels

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited is Canada's largest manufacturer of railway rolling stock, motor buses and trackless trolleys. The Company's exhibit at the Canadian International Trade Fair is receiving keen attention from visitors of many nationalities.

In addition to promoting its sales abroad, the Company is actively engaged in supplying Canadian railroads and municipalities with transportation equipment.

We offer, as principals—

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited

Convertible Class "A" Shares

Price: At the market, about $18.25 per share, to yield 5.47%

Earnings of the Company in its fiscal year ended September 30th, 1947 were well in excess of dividend requirements while in the first half of the current fiscal year earnings are understood to have recorded substantial improvement.

Your enquiry to our nearest office will receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

A Growth Stock . . .

Dominion Magnesium Limited

No par value Common Shares

We have prepared a bulletin describing the growth, development and current operations of this Company, Canada's pioneer producer of Magnesium on a commercial scale.

Ultra-light Magnesium Alloys have tremendous possibilities in their application to the manufacture of all kinds of industrial machinery, transportation equipment and household conveniences. The developing demand for these remarkable metals has already accounted for a substantial expansion in the Magnesium industry.

Investors who wish to participate in a new but established industry with encouraging growth prospects and possibilities of appreciation, are invited to write for a copy of our descriptive literature concerning Dominion Magnesium Limited.

The shares of this Company are listed on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED

Metropolitan Building, Toronto — Telephone: ELgin 0161
276 St. James Street West, Montreal — Telephone: Harbour 4261

Offices at: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal and New York.
Correspondents in London, England.
Members of The Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Problem of Commissions in the Fire and Casualty Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

In view of the persistent criticism directed against the increasing expense rates in the fire and casualty business, it is not to be wondered that action has been taken by the companies to effect a reduction by lowering the rate of commission on certain lines.

While any cut in commissions is not likely to meet with the approval of the majority of agents, seeing that agency operation costs have increased even though volume of business has been keeping up, yet it must be admitted that only by commission cuts can any worthwhile reduction in expenses be effected.

IT MUST be admitted that in recent years there has been considerable public criticism both in Canada and the United States of the increasing expense rates in the fire and casualty insurance business. Frequently the charge has been made that too large a proportion of the premium dollar is now going in payment of expenses rather than in payment of losses.

As the largest controllable expense is that part of the premium dollar which is paid to agents or brokers for the business they send the companies, it has become generally recognized by those engaged in the business who have given the problem serious study that if any worthwhile reduction in the expense rate is to be effected, which will tend to allay public criticism and stave off further government intervention in the business, either by the establishment of government insurance offices or by regulation of both premium rates and commission rates, there must be a downward revision of commissions generally or such a revision as will remove the inequalities and anomalies now existing under which the commission rates appear to be excessive in some places and only moderate in other sections.

Average Commission Rates

Just what are the average rates of commission and brokerage paid by the companies transacting fire and casualty insurance in Canada under Dominion registry? Latest published government returns are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. A table is included showing the rate of claims, commission and brokerage, all other expenses and total expenditure incurred per cent of fire premiums written by Canadian fire or fire and casualty insurance companies, and rate of claims and commission and brokerage incurred per cent of premiums written for casualty insurance in Canada during 1946.

This table shows that the total net fire claims incurred by all Canadian companies amounted to 45.22 per cent of the premiums written; that the commission and brokerage amounted to 26.18 per cent; that all other expenses, including adjustment expenses and taxes, but excluding income, war and excess profits taxes, amounted to 19.13 per cent; and that the total fire expenditure amounted to 93.11 per cent of the premiums written. The net casualty claims amounted to 46.07 of the premiums written; the commission and brokerage amounted to 24.00 per cent; all other expenses, including adjustment expenses and taxes, but excluding income, war and excess profits taxes, amounted to 20.46 per cent; thus the total casualty expenditure amounted to 91.93 per cent of the premiums written.

A similar table is included giving the same information with respect to the fire business and casualty business in Canada of the British insurance companies operating in this country under Dominion registry. The total net fire claims of these companies amounted to 56.46 per cent of the premiums written; the commission and brokerage amounted to 27.24 per cent; all other expenses amounted to 19.60 per cent; thus the total fire expenditure amounted to 103.34 per cent of the premiums written. The net casualty claims amounted to 46.92 per cent; the commission and brokerage to 24.66 per cent; all other expenses to 20.48 per cent; and total expenditure to 91.99 per cent of premiums written.

Foreign Companies

There is also a table giving this information with respect to the fire business and casualty business in Canada of the United States and other foreign companies operating under Dominion registry. In 1946 the total net fire claims incurred amounted to 49.44 per cent of the premiums written; the commission and brokerage amounted to 23.08 per cent; all other expenses amounted to 15.28 per cent; thus the total fire expenditure amounted to 95.98 per cent of the premiums written. The total net casualty claims incurred amounted to 47.65 per cent of the premiums written; the commission and brokerage to 23.21 per cent; all other expenses to 16.79 per cent; and the total expenditure to 88.72 per cent.

With regard to the ratio of total fire expenditure and ratio of total casualty expenditure to the premiums written, of the United States and other foreign companies, there is a footnote explaining that the total expenditure on which these ratios are based includes figures for income war tax, excess profits tax and, in the case of certain mutuals and reciprocal exchanges, dividends, refunds or savings declared or paid to policyholders.

While efforts to bring about a necessary reduction in the expense rate should not be confined to a downward revision of commissions paid agents and brokers, an examination of the above statistics will make it plain that it is only by a readjustment of commission scales that any change can be made which will meet the requirements of the situation. Removal of inequalities in commission rates as well as reductions in excessive rates might be the way in which to effect an improvement with the least friction.

Out of Proportion

When the public observe that the sums paid yearly in commissions to agents and brokers for obtaining business amount to no less than about fifty per cent of the sums paid to the policyholders in claims, they may be inclined to take the view that this part of the expense of doing business is somewhat out of proportion and in need of revision in a downward direction.

At the same time it is well known that the net earnings of the average fire and casualty agent are by no means excessive, but that on the contrary in many cases, as a result of the commission cuts on some automobile and marine lines and the increased cost of agency operation, the agent is finding it difficult to make ends meet, although premium volume has mostly been maintained at a high level.

In the United States the business is also faced with the problem of making commission readjustments without interfering with sound agency relations. One insurance executive, President D. C. Bowersock, of the Boston and Old Colony insurance companies, said in a recent address that the commission problem was a real one so far as agents in excepted cities were concerned, but that it was not a problem affecting agents, generally speaking, in the ordinary territories.

Many executives, he said, felt that if after a lengthy period the commission paid on fire business in ordinary territories has been stabilized at the present level—which for about 74 per cent of the agents in the east is 20 per cent flat—it is a reasonable indication that in the minds of agents and company managements 20 per cent commission has proven to be a fair rate of compensation.

NOTICE

Certificate of Registry No. C 1127 authorizing American Reserve Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to Fire Insurance, Windstorm Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance and Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd. FOUNDED 1710 FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Plus SERVICE ON FIRE INSURANCE

7 claims offices right in Ontario — executives right on the ground — selected risks—every one of these advantages to agent and insured is available on fire insurance through Pilot.

Automobile, fire, personal property floater, burglary, cargo, elevator, teams, plate glass, general and public liability—fidelity and surety bonds.

Head Office: 199 Bay St. Toronto.

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

EXPORT "A" FILTER TIP CIGARETTES

20's in PACKAGES

50's in FLAT TINS

Service THAT FOLLOWS THE SUN
Leader in world-wide life assurance, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada gives unequalled service to its 1,500,000 policyholders from offices situated in strategic key centres around the globe.
In Canada: 25 branches . . . In the United States: 40 branches . . . In the British Isles: 24 branches . . . In Latin America: Buenos Aires, Havana, San Juan . . . In India and Ceylon: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo . . . In South Africa: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg . . . In: Cairo, Hong Kong, Malta, Manila, Singapore, and the West Indies.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL
PLAN YOUR FUTURE TO-DAY

Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

When a man makes his wife the beneficiary under his life insurance policies and later wants to change the beneficiary to his estate, can he do so without the consent of his wife under law in Ontario?

C.H.H., Toronto, Ont.

Under the law in Ontario, when a man designates as beneficiary his wife, who is a member of the class known as preferred beneficiaries, a trust is created in her favor, and a change of beneficiary to his estate or to any other person except to another preferred beneficiary cannot be made without her consent. Other members of the class of preferred beneficiaries are the children, adopted children, grandchildren, children of adopted children, father, mother, and adopting parents of the person whose life is insured. A change may be made to any of these preferred beneficiaries without her consent. It is also provided that no provision in any instrument reserving to the insured the right to revoke or abridge the interest of a preferred beneficiary shall be effective so as to enable the insured to revoke or abridge that interest in favor of a person not in the class of preferred beneficiaries.

Double Tax Clogs Flow Of Needed Risk Funds

By MOLYNEUX L. GORDON

One effect of the double incidence of taxation on corporate income is that it discourages investors. They tend to put their money into government bonds rather than riskier company stocks.

Mr. Molyneux Gordon, a prominent Toronto lawyer who has made a special study of tax law, claims that much simpler and more effective ways of raising revenue through income tax may be found. They might have a less harmful effect on the flow of savings to the investment market. This is the second of two articles by Mr. Gordon on the Dominion Income Tax Law.

WHAT effect has the double taxation of corporate income on risk capital? Under present Canadian tax law, companies are encouraged to plow back earnings into plants, because earnings which are not distributed in dividends pay no additional tax. The average Canadian company will each year credit about 35 per cent of earnings to reserve. Many Canadian companies have started from small beginnings and have grown into large concerns, enjoying this privilege of corporate enterprise.

This is unfair to unincorporated businesses, to the thousands of men who own the corner groceries, drug stores, and service stations. Many of these men have the energy and the ability to expand; if a concession is given to any group, it should not be withheld from the small businessman who does not wish to incorporate. In the second place it is unfair to Canadian shareholders. This aspect of double taxation—its effect on risk capital—demands attention.

If a non-resident carries on business in his own name in Canada, he is deemed to be a resident and is taxed at the full rate payable by Canadians on the profits earned in Canada, but if he chooses to incorporate a company, this company pays 30 per cent on its earnings to the Dominion government, and in most cases the taxes on dividends payable to a non-resident are limited by convention to 15 per cent.

The Canadian company enjoys the protection of our laws and all the many services furnished by the government and paid for out of taxes.

Small Beginnings

In 1946, 75,744 persons in Canada enjoyed incomes in excess of $5,000, and paid taxes of $246,347,000 on aggregate incomes of $714,939,000. Amongst these 75,744 taxpayers are the persons who organized the industries, produced the goods and furnished the employment which enabled Canada to maintain its high standard of living.

At the present time, Canadian citizens have vast sums deposited in banks, invested in mortgages, and in Dominion, provincial, municipal and corporate bonds. Their holdings in Dominion bonds alone are four times as much as their holdings in dividend-paying shares.

If our country is to grow and prosper, new industries must be encouraged. Income derived from dividends should be taxed on a different basis from income derived from government bonds; allowance must be made for the risk which is inherent in all business.

The following hypothetical example is of interest. If a man has $1,000,000, he can invest it in gilt-edged bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, which will give him an income of $40,000. Eliminating the exemptions, he will pay $19,168 in taxes, which will leave him a net income of $20,832, or slightly over 2 per cent net.

If this man resides in Ontario and organizes a new company, and has a record of ability and honesty, he can probably borrow an additional $1,000,000 at 5 per cent.

At the end of five years, when well into production, he should, after paying interest, make 20 per cent upon his original capital of $1,000,000, and produce some $3,000,000 of goods. The company will pay to the Dominion government a 30 per cent tax or $60,000 and to the Ontario government a 7 per cent tax or $14,000, leaving a net profit, after taxes, of $126,000.

Usual Practice

If this man follows the usual practice, and allocates half of these net profits to reserve (because any other course is almost sure to cause bankruptcy in times of depression) he will have a net income of $63,000, to which should be added a salary of $20,000, making a total of $83,000. On this sum, disregarding exemptions, he would pay $45,788 income tax, leaving him the sum of $37,212 for himself, or 3.7 per cent on the money invested.

As he would receive 2 per cent without any trouble or risk by investing the money in gilt-edged bonds, he only makes an additional profit of 1.7 per cent by investing his money in trade, but staring him in the face is the fact that 20 per cent of the fully tabulated companies in Canada are not earning profits. This does not mean that these non-profit companies are bankrupt, because many of them may be in the course of production and may make profits in the future, but it clearly shows that if a man ventures his money in trade he is liable to make losses, and it is very doubtful whether the additional income of 1.7 per cent is sufficient to compensate for these losses.

In the early days the shares of some of our greatest industries such as the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bell Telephone Company and the various automobile manufacturers were considered speculative securities. The high percentage of bonds held by Canadians indicate that double taxation of corporate income is restricting initiative and discouraging Canadians from developing Canada.

The government cannot collect taxes unless they can find profits to tax; if the present policy restricts trade it restricts revenue.

The solution is simple. Instead of collecting $72,850,000 from taxes on dividends, increase the tax payable by the companies 3 per cent, or 34,075,830, then levy the same tax of 15 per cent on dividends paid to both residents and non-residents. This will produce $38,250,000, or a total of $72,325,830.

This change should not affect the flow of foreign capital, because the suggested rate, including the levy imposed by the non-concurring provinces, does not exceed the minimum rate levied in 1945. It might have the effect of increasing the supply of risk capital.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

SERVICE · SAVING · SECURITY

Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

B. C. DAHLMANN, Res. Vice-Pres., Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355

Fire and Allied Lines Written In Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

R. H. CAMPION 68 Yonge St., Toronto 1 MANAGER FOR CANADA

On the Subject of Common Sense

It is common sense that reduction in fire losses will benefit all purchasers of insurance. This Company, therefore, through its field representatives, fully qualified, will make a non-technical inspection of any properties and give a report covering safeguards that can be made against common hazards. Request this service through your Agent.

Agents from Coast to Coast and in Newfoundland

What Does A Bank Mean To You?

A Financial Department Store

A department store provides the facilities to buy a lot of different things in the same place.

You can do the same in a bank in financial matters. You can cash a cheque, pay a bill, open a current account, deposit your savings, and get a personal or commercial loan. You can obtain bank money orders, travellers' cheques, foreign exchange and other bank services. The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers you courteous, friendly service in all of more than 500 branches.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

762BR

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on,

1st JULY 1948

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

Philip Simmonds,
Manager.

3rd June, 1948.

TWA - the fast, comfortable way - to

LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
PHOENIX
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
CINCINNATI
PITTSBURGH

For reservations see your local travel agent or T.W.A. ticket office, 1409 Peel St., Montreal.

PHONE MArquette 5508

TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINE
U.S.A. · EUROPE · AFRICA · ASIA

First of the social graces

Household cleanliness is the first sign of the good home maker. That includes toilet bowls—which your friends expect will be odorless and fresh. Your best friend here is Sani-Flush—which keeps toilet bowls as clean as new. No stains or film after a Sani-Flush cleaning. No work—no other disinfecting needed.

Safe in all toilet systems—works in hard or soft water. At grocers' everywhere. Two sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Sani-Flush

GET TWO CANS AT A TIME

Company Reports

Thayers Ltd.

SALES of Thayers Limited currently are running well ahead of same period last year but, in view of unsettled conditions, possible supply difficulties and increasing costs, management is not in a position to make predictions as to the outlook with confidence, F. C. McAlister, president of the company, states in the annual report.

Net profit in 1947 amounted to $52,776, equal to $5.56 on preferred stock as against $46,195, or $4.86 a share, in preceding year. Balance sheet shows current assets of $428,596 against $425,169 and current liabilities at $152,842 against $115,244, with net working capital of $275,754.

Andian National

NET earnings of Andian National Corp. for 1947 are reported at $855,824 or 33½c per share, compared with $994,503 or 39c per share for 1946.

Increased taxes, depreciation and reduced investment earnings were contributory factors. Profits from operations of $1,604,617 were up from $1,587,754 last year but income from investments was down from $134,797 to $81,861.

Earned surplus after payment of $1,275,000 or 50c per share in dividends totalled $855,536. Working capital of $8,142,986 compared with $8,515,322 at the end of 1946. Current assets of $9,075,323 consisted mainly of $1,624,369 in inventories and $5,860,000 in interest-bearing deposit with associated company. Current liabilities aggregated $932,337. Fixed assets, after $22,716,624 depreciation, were valued at $4,088,363, an increase of $219,924 from last year.

Dupuis Freres

THE annual report of Dupuis Frères Ltée., Montreal department store organization, for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1948, shows profits for the year, before taxes, at approximately the same level as for previous year, of $1,229,392. Results of steadily increased sales volume, it is pointed out, were offset by lower gross profit and a much higher operating cost.

After deducting the amount of $635,409 for income and excess profits taxes, net earnings transferred to the surplus are $593,983. To this amount is added $51,448 derived from various adjustments and an amount of $335,261 received from the department of National Revenue as the result of decision rendered on claimed standard profit relative to excess profits for the fiscal years January 31, 1940, to January 31, 1946, inclusive. These various credits brought surplus up to $2,190,257 from which was deducted an amount of $80,400 paid as dividends on preferred shares, leaving a balance of $2,109,856.46. Adding to this the refundable portion of excess profits tax of $342,734.08, surplus now stands at $2,452,590.

N. S. Light & Power

NOVA Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd., in its consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1947, shows gross earnings higher at $5,546,450 as compared with $5,511,686 in the previous year. Operating expenses, however, were sharply higher at $3,182,431, as against $2,785,534. Taxes decreased $255,403 to $758,149 from $1,013,552 and depreciation absorbed $762,900 vs. $767,700.

Net earnings were down $100,495 at $821,270, as compared with $921,765 in 1946 period. After interest charges of $255,215 vs. $265,402, net transferred to surplus amounted to $566,055 compared with $656,363 a year ago. After dividends and adjustments, credit balance at December 31, 1947, amounted to $1,166,287.

Consolidated balance sheet shows current assets of $1,960,153 and current liabilities of $1,359,086.

R. W. Keyserlingk, for ten years head of B.U.P., the Canadian branch of the United Press, has resigned to become president of Campion Press, which is to publish a national Catholic weekly and operate in radio and other media of popular communication in Canada.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

Dunlopillo
THE ORIGINAL
LATEX FOAM
CUSHIONING

Balanced Comfort

CONFORMS TO EVERY CONTOUR OF THE BODY

For Furniture, Mattresses, Transportation

DUNLOP-CANADA

Also makers of Auto, Truck, Bus, Agricultural, Aircraft, Motorcycle and Bicycle Tires; Industrial Rubber Products and Golf Balls.

The year was 1835 ...

. . . over 32 miles of primitive roads and tangled woodland trails *walked* six Canadian pioneers . . . arguing fiercely as they went. Their purpose: *to kill each other's vote!*

Yes, these six early settlers knew they were evenly divided in opinion . . . that *three* would vote for one candidate Dr. William Dunlop, The Canada Company's man . . . and *three* would vote for the other candidate, Col. Anthony Van Egmond. Yet they made the gruelling march to Goderich, Ontario, there to cast their ballots in the 1835 election of The Upper Canada Legislative Assembly. Not one of the six said "*There's no use my going—my vote will be killed.*"

When YOU cast your secret ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP BY

Gooderham & Worts
LIMITED
Distillers · Toronto
Established 1832

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

WSA

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

BRANCH OFFICES

Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.